

WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL
REPORT**

of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the Year

1965



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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

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" Miss W. MYERS (Vice-Chairman of Committee)
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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

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Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

F. C. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (St. Andrews)

Chief Public Health Inspector

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M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H., Certs. M. & F.I. & SMOKE

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Certs.M. & F.I. & Smoke

E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Certs. M. & F.I. & Smoke

Departmental Clerk:

MRS. A. JOHNSON.

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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the Year 1965.

To the Chairman and Members of the Wortley Rural District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1965. This is a report prepared from statistics and information compiled by my predecessor, Dr. J. Main Russell.

The Birth Rate is 15.5 per 1,000 of the population, which is a slight decrease on 1964. The decrease, in fact, represents 52 fewer births. The corrected Birth Rate is 15.9.

The Death Rate has risen from 11.2 per 1,000 of the population to 11.9. The corrected rate is 11.7, which is very comparable with the figures for England and Wales and for the Administrative County.

The Still-birth Rate is 11.2, below the figures for England and Wales and for the Administrative County. This is a figure which fluctuates considerably, as you will see in the table given later. The rate for 1965 represents a total number of 9 still-births. Dealing with such small numbers, a reduction of 2 or an increase of 2 will clearly lower or increase the rate by a considerable percentage. I am satisfied that the Wortley Rural area does not vary markedly with the rest of the country in this respect. However, it must be our intention to press on with better care of the expectant mother. To a large extent we must be guided by the findings of the various National Research Departments, who are constantly seeking the answer to these still-births.

The Infantile Mortality Rate was 13.9. Here again the numbers are small and, therefore, the rate will vary considerably with each additional death which is added to, or subtracted from the total. The rate for 1965 represents 11 deaths. Of these 11 deaths, 10 were due to a variety of disease processes, and one only due to acute infection of the respiratory tract. This is an improved situation compared with 1964 as far as this cause of death is concerned. So very often this type of infection in a young child is preventable, in that the child can be kept away from those suffering from the common cold or influenza.

Once again, diseases of the Circulatory System accounted for by far the highest proportion of the deaths for the year. Of a total of 252 deaths in this section, 101 were due to Disease of the Coronary Arteries. The next highest total, as in previous years, is in the sequence of deaths attributed to Cancer. The only recommendations I can make are those that have been given before by many people, i.e., the prevention of Coronary Artery Disease appears to be covered by the old maxim of "Moderation in all things."

Malignant disease is another which claims a heavy toll every year. As I have noted elsewhere in the report, we have now managed to begin in the Division a screening service to detect early Cancer of the Cervix. This is a highly treatable form of the disease if found early enough and, in time, this service should afford some protection to relatively young mothers against untimely death.

The deaths due to Bronchitis were practically the same in 1965 as in 1964, varying only by one. In this disease, as in many common diseases, a number of factors appear to contribute to its encouragement; two of these factors are smoking and atmospheric pollution. We must continue to advise the young not to start smoking, and to ask those adults who do not wish to stop smoking to be moderate. In addition, the national policy of achieving clean air must go forward.

There was a total of 27 deaths due to violence. Of these, 7 were motor vehicle accidents, 3 suicide, 1 homicide, and 16 due to other forms of accidents. The 16 can be broken down as follows - 5 elderly ladies died as a result of fractured femurs, following falls at home or elsewhere; 3 males, 2 of whom were over 80, as a result of fractured femurs, following falls; 3 deaths following fractured skulls, as a result of accidents; 1 carbon monoxide poisoning (Open Verdict); 1 multiple injuries, due to a fall at home; 1 following an epileptic seizure; 1 following the inhalation of vomit and 1 acute cardiac disease, following an accident.

It will be seen from the statistics of 'Other Accidents' that falls in the home feature as a cause of death. This is well known to those of us who are involved in Home Safety. I am very pleased to record that during 1965, following a meeting sponsored by your Council, two Home Safety Committees were formed in the area - one at Grenoside and one to cover the Chapeltown/High Green area. There is further prospect of a Home Safety Committee being formed at Tankersley. I look forward to these Home Safety Committees becoming more and more active with experience. They will serve the community well, and will help to reinforce all the health education already being carried out by the County Health Authority.

The Infectious Diseases picture, overall, is favourable. It is interesting to note that in all instances the figures for this area are below those for both the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales, apart from Scarlet Fever and Paralytic Poliomyelitis. I cannot readily explain why there appears to be a higher incidence of Scarlet Fever in the Wortley Rural District than in England and Wales as a whole. What I do know is that when it does occur this is nowadays a relatively mild disease, due perhaps to a change in the infecting organism. The higher incidence of Poliomyelitis in this area is due to one case, which is described in detail in the comment dealing with Infectious Diseases.

It is pleasing to note the decrease in Dysentery notifications; this is no reason, however, to reduce our efforts on food hygiene and food handling. Already, compared with quite recent years, the standard in food hygiene is higher. The material aspects of food premises are greatly improved, and the proper use of these better facilities is greatly assisted by the help and advice given by the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff. We must continue to assist all food handlers, including housewives, with intensive advice on the mode of spread of all infectious diseases, particularly bowel infections. The careful washing of hands, particularly after a visit to the toilet, is a very important aspect in the control of bowel disease.

You will notice that the Measles figures are not showing clearly the traditional biennial fluctuation. The explanation for this, I feel, is that the outbreaks have overlapped from one year into another, and if these figures are broken down differently, i.e. calculated from July to July, then the biennial pattern reappears.

Mr. Vickers, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has supplied the whole of that part of the report dealing with Sanitary Circumstances. Overall the water supplies have been found to be satisfactory, and there have been few interruptions of supply. Those which occurred have been mainly in the Wharnccliffe Estates supply. Unfortunately, during the year the bacteriological reports on this particular supply proved unsatisfactory on a large number of occasions, therefore the householders receiving this supply were advised to boil all water to be used for drinking or culinary purposes, until such time as the supply could be improved. This was thought to be the only reasonable way of ensuring a continued water supply and, at the same time, assuring its safety.

At the end of 1965 the total number of houses in the area was 15,802. Of this total 15,497 received a mains supply of water. There are 305 houses receiving their supply from private sources. Where

these private sources are highly susceptible to contamination we are always very ready to advise the householder on how best to improve his supply.

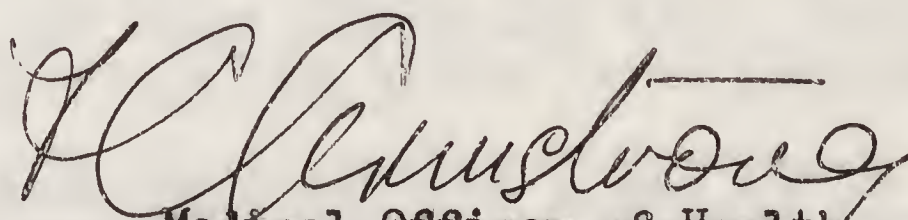
Generally speaking, the sewage disposal of the area is satisfactory. Of 15,802 houses in the district, 14,673 are connected to a sewage system. 1,129 houses are not connected to sewers; the sewage is disposed of in a variety of ways, e.g. cesspools, septic tanks, filter installations and soakaways. Although a great many of these methods of disposal are satisfactory, in that they constitute no clear danger to health, we must always aim at having every house in the area connected to a modern sewage disposal system.

I am pleased that the paper sack method of refuse collection has been started in one part of the district. This system has public health advantages, in that it cuts down spillage, and also the mechanical arrangements ensure a properly fitting lid to the receptacle. I look forward to the possibility of extending the scheme.

During the year *Brucella Abortus* was found in five specimens of milk from five different dairy herds. This is an organism which can cause Undulant Fever in humans. Fortunately, the occurrence of the disease in humans is rare, but nevertheless immediate steps have to be taken to ensure the safety of the milk supply. On each occasion the sale of untreated milk from these herds was prohibited. After the serving of the order the farmer sends the milk for pasteurisation, until such time as the infected animals are found and eliminated from the herd. On each occasion the farmers co-operated fully with our department, and the milk was made fit to drink, untreated, as quickly as possible.

In conclusion, I would like to offer my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support, on behalf of myself and my predecessor, Dr. J. Main Russell. Similarly, I would like to thank Mr. Vickers and his staff for their great efforts and ready assistance throughout the year. I also wish to thank Mr. Kelly, Clerk to the Council, for his helpful advice on many matters.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,698 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows :-

<u>Parish.</u>			<u>Acreage.</u>			<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield	...	...	6,282	...	...	11,161
Bradfield	...	...	35,133	...	...	3,810
Tankersley	...	...	2,302	...	...	626
Wortley	...	...	4,981	...	...	205
Total			48,698			15,802

The Rateable Value of the district is £1,646,114 as at 1st April, 1965, while the product of a penny rate is estimated at £6,729.13. 1. as at 1st April, 1965.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population as 51,150. This is an increase of 430 compared with the 1964 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharncliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 1,933. The nett population of the district would thus be 49,217.

BIRTHS.

There were 792 live births registered in the district during 1965. Of these 427 were males and 365 females. The number is 52 less than the figure for 1964. There were 44 illegitimate births, 21 males and 23 females.

During the year there were 9 still-births, 4 males and 5 females. This was 2 less than in 1964.

DEATHS.

During 1965, 611 deaths, 304 males and 307 females, were attributed to the district, 45 more than for the year 1964.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the country. These show how the district compares with the country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1965	18.0	18.2	15.5
1964	18.4	18.5	16.6
1963	18.2	18.2	16.5
1962	18.0	17.8	16.0
1961	17.4	17.2	15.3
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1965	11.5	11.6	11.9
1964	11.3	11.5	11.2
1963	12.2	12.0	12.0
1962	11.9	12.0	12.2
1961	12.0	12.1	11.5
STILL BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1965	15.7	16.0	11.2
1964	16.3	17.6	12.9
1963	17.3	18.7	7.2
1962	18.1	18.5	15.9
1961	18.7	20.2	23.3

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Syphilitic Disease	-	4	4
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	5	-	5
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	-	4
<u>CANCER</u>			
Stomach	7	8	15
Lung-Bronchus	16	3	19
Breast	-	18	18
Uterus	-	7	7
Other sites, including Leukaemia	21	21	42
<u>DIABETES</u>	-	3	3
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM</u>	36	49	85
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Coronary Disease	64	37	101
Hypertension with Heart Disease	7	10	17
Other Heart Diseases	33	41	74
Other Circulatory Diseases	27	33	60
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</u>			
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	17	8	25
Bronchitis	22	12	34
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	1	4
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	3	8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>			
Congenital Malformations	2	3	5
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>			
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
<u>VIOLENCE</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	3	7
Suicide	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war	-	1	1
All other Accidents	9	7	16
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL DEFINED-DISEASES.</u>	19	31	50
TOTALS:	304	307	611

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1961.</u>	<u>1962.</u>	<u>1963.</u>	<u>1964.</u>	<u>1965.</u>
Under 1 year	15	12	11	14	11
1 to 2 years	1	-	3	2	-
2 to 5 years	2	2	4	1	2
5 to 15 years	-	2	2	6	1
15 to 25 years	9	2	5	9	4
25 to 45 years	19	30	23	25	23
45 to 65 years	143	148	152	129	159
65 years and over	<u>382</u>	<u>416</u>	<u>407</u>	<u>380</u>	<u>411</u>
TOTALS:	<u>571</u>	<u>612</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>611</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

There were 11 Infant Deaths during 1965 (4 males and 7 females), equivalent to a rate of 13.9 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County.</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1965	19.0	20.7	13.9
1964	20.0	22.2	16.6
1963	20.9	23.0	13.2
1962	21.4	23.3	14.9
1961	21.4	24.6	19.9

TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE
OF INFANTILE DEATHS

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Agenesis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Congestive Heart Failure	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital Atelectasis of Lungs	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Infection of Respiratory Tract	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Respiratory Distress Syndrome	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Failure	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Meningomyelocele Hydrocephalus	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Kernicterus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	6	1	-	-	7	2	2	-	-	11
1964	9	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	1	14
1963	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1962	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1961	9	1	-	-	10	2	1	1	1	15
1960	7	-	-	-	7	3	-	1	1	12

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
OF INFANTILE DEATHS

District	No. of Deaths.
Grenoside	2
Ecclesfield	3
Chapelton	2
Loxley	1
Parson Cross	2
Stannington	1
	<u>11</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	-	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	2
Syphilitic Diseases	-	-	1	1	4
Influenza	19	4	-	2	1

INQUESTS

Inquests were held on 27 occasions and in 59 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	792
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.5

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ... 5.5

Stillbirths

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.2

Total Live and Still Births ... 801

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... 11

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.3
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.7

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 8.8

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 7.5

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ... 18.7

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIONS

AND OTHER DISEASES

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 456 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Corrected Figures 1965.
Scarlet Fever	18	30	46	58	44	44
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	1	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	27	9	9	2	3	3
Meningococcal Infection	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	6	16	37	12	12
Erysipelas	6	4	4	1	1	1
Measles	828	92	780	541	387	387
Whooping Cough	7	2	64	14	6	6
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	3	-	-	-	1	1
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	5	1	18	-	1	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. County	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.56	0.91	0.86
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.55	0.54	0.23
Pneumonia	0.17	0.19	0.05
Measles	10.68	10.50	7.56
Whooping Cough	0.27	0.21	0.11
Erysipelas	0.04	0.05	0.01
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.01
Polioencephalitis) Non- Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.02	0.01	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.01	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

BY AGE GROUPS

DISEASE	0-1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-25 years.	25-35 years.	35-45 years.	45-65 years.	65 yrs. & over.	Age unknown.	Totals	After Correction.
Measles	9	59	50	45	61	156	4	1	-	-	-	-	2	387	387
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	5	7	24	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	6	6
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	4	3	12	12
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	12	61	52	50	69	182	9	3	4	1	2	6	5	456	456

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES

DISTRICT	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis (Paralytic)	TOTAL
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH:</u>										
Ecclesfield	51	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Chapelton	87	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	98
High Green	13	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Thorpe Hesley	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	85	5	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	92
Colley	60	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH:</u>										
Tankersley	7	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	16
Birdwell	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>WORTLEY PARISH:</u>										
Wortley	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Howbrook	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>BRADFELD PARISH:</u>										
Worrall	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oughtibridge	41	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	44
Dungworth	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Stannington	8	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	13
Loxley	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wharncliffe Side and Brightholmlee	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6
Bradfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Holdsworth	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	387	44	6	3	12	1	1	1	1	456

SCARLET FEVER.

In all 44 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, 14 less than in 1964. Their distribution was as follows:- Colley Estate 14, Ecclesfield, 1, Chapeltown 10, Grenoside 5, Tankersley 7, Holdsworth 1, Loxley 2, High Green 2 and Thorpe Hesley 2. They occurred, 17 in the first quarter, 15 in the second, 2 in the third and 10 in the fourth. The Attack Rate is higher than that for the rest of the country, but not markedly so. Of the total only 3 required hospitalisation, in consequence of the need for more and better isolation than could be got at home. The age groups affected were as follows:- 39 between 0 and 10 years, and 5 between 10 and 15 years. I had no reports of any unhappy complications amongst these cases, and I understand the disease was of a relatively mild type.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no cases during the year.

Every now and again there is a little outbreak of Diphtheria in this country, sometimes, unfortunately, with a death or two. This disease is obviously smouldering still, and I would very strongly advise all parents to have their children fully immunised. This immunisation procedure can be carried out either at the local Clinic, at the first medical in school, or by the family's general practitioner.

There was just a slight falling off in demand for immunisation during 1965, 653 receiving the primary treatment, only 4 less than in 1964. Of these, 646 were children in the 0-5 years age group and 7 were in the group 5-10 years. Reinforcing, or "booster" doses were provided to 495 children, all at about the age of 5 years.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 6 cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1965, compared with 14 for the previous year. There were 3 cases in the second quarter and 3 in the third. The distribution of the cases was:- Colley Estate 3, Grenoside 1, High Green 2.

Of these 6 cases which were notified, only 1 was known to have been immunised. Immunisation gives a high measure of protection against Whooping Cough. An unprotected child who has a full-blown attack of the disease can, if they are unlucky, be left with lung complications. Immunisation reduces the severity of the attack markedly and, therefore, eliminates a great deal of this type of risk. Here again I would encourage all mothers to have their children immunised. There were 646 children immunised during 1965 - 13 more than in 1964.

MEASLES.

387 cases were notified, 238 in the first quarter, 102 in the second quarter, 39 in the third quarter and 8 in the fourth quarter. This is a reduction in the number of 541 cases notified in 1964. The Attack Rate for the district was 7.56, compared with 10.68 for England and Wales and 10.50 for the West Riding Administrative County. All except 4 were children under the age of 10 years, with the highest single group being in the early school years, between 5 and 10.

The national trials of the Measles vaccine are not yet complete, I understand, but we look forward to a satisfactory vaccine being produced, which will help us to reduce the incidence of Measles.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There was one case of Poliomyelitis notified; this occurred in a baby under one year. The diagnosis was made in retrospect, since there had been no dramatic illness of the usual kind. The virus obtained from the child was sent to the appropriate Research Laboratory for identification, and as yet this has not been confirmed.

There was no need to even consider immunising contacts of this baby, since the diagnosis was made after the incubation period for further cases had passed, and no other cases had come to light.

I think that immunisation is playing a large part in the prevention of this extremely serious disease. It is a particularly easy procedure now, with no side effects, since the introduction of oral vaccine. All mothers are encouraged to have their children immunised, and this is done at the Child Welfare Clinic, by a "booster" dose in school, or by the general practitioner. With this disease, as with all other immunisation, the Health Visitors encourage parents when they visit the home to take advantage of the immunisation programme.

Below are the statistics of immunisation carried out within the Division during the year. These are given as a Divisional figure because it is an extremely difficult task to separate them into local authority areas.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16

COMPLETED DURING 1965

TABLE 1

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16.

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
228	839	167	86	201	58	1,579

TABLE 2

Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16.

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61		
8	4	3	9	58	2,286	2,368

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases in the area during 1965. Vaccination against this disease is offered at the Clinics and by the general practitioners. It is important to have a child vaccinated at an early age, since the complications of vaccination tend to increase as the child grows older. With the ease and frequency of travel between different countries these days, the likelihood of an outbreak of Smallpox is increased, and vaccination gives quite a high degree of protection. In addition to this, with the increase in foreign travel, particularly for holiday purposes, many people who have not previously been vaccinated discover that they must have it done before they will be allowed to travel. If this is done in adult life for the very first time, there is a slightly increased risk of complication. All the evidence, therefore, is in favour of having the procedure carried out some time in the first two years of each child's life. It may, in later years, be necessary for that child to be re-vaccinated, either for travel purposes or because of an outbreak of the disease locally, but revaccination carries very little risk of complications.

During the year a total of 330 persons received primary vaccination, compared with 294 in 1964. There were 12 immunised under the age of 1 year, 238 between the ages of 1 and 2 years, and 80 between the ages of 2 and 4 years. In addition, 11 were revaccinated.

INFECTIONS OF THE GASTRO-INTESTINAL TRACT.

During the period under review there was 1 case of Food Poisoning and 12 cases of Dysentery. There were no cases of Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever notified.

FOOD POISONING.

This case was a young man who had very recently returned from a holiday in Spain. He was treated in hospital for Salmonella Typhimurium infection.

The contacts were followed up, and we were satisfied there was no danger to the public. I am glad to say the episode was cleared up satisfactorily.

DYSENTERY.

The breakdown of the 12 cases of dysentery is as follows:- 3 in Stannington, 1 in Grenoside, 5 in Wharncliffe and Middlewood Hospitals and 3 from Oughtibridge. This is a decrease on last year, when there was a total of 37 cases notified.

Bowel infections can be to a large extent, controlled by very careful attention to personal hygiene, particularly by those who handle food. The most important factor of all is thorough hand washing, particularly after visiting the toilet, and a high standard of cleanliness for all food handling utensils and surfaces. The Public Health Inspectors spend a large proportion of their time on encouraging clean food handling.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1965 there were 14 cases of Tuberculosis notified, an increase of 4 compared with 1964. Two of the cases were notified from Middlewood Hospital. This means there was a nett total of 12 district cases, 7 of them being cases of Tuberculosis of the lung, and 5 being cases of Tuberculosis in other sites.

Besides those mentioned above, 8 others were placed on the register, having been transferred into the district from other areas. There were, in fact, 6 transferred from Sheffield, and 1 each from Nottingham and

Hoyland. During the same period of time 54 cases were taken off our register. Of those 34 were cured, and of the remaining 20, 12 were transferred to other districts and the remainder died.

Tuberculosis is a disease in which constant and careful work is required, both to keep it under control and, we hope, to improve the position. There are two aspects to the eradication of the disease. The first is treatment by drugs provided by the Hospital Service. The acquisition of these drugs is a major step forward, and has been largely responsible for the reduction in the incidence of the disease. Secondly, and no less important, is the very meticulous follow-up procedure carried out by field-workers, to round up the contacts of the newly discovered case, so that if they have been infected this infection is discovered at a very early stage, and is treated, also, very early.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	6	1	2	3	-	-	-	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

					<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>								
Ecclesfield	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
High Green	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	1
Grenoside	...	...	...	...	-	1	-	-
Colley Estate	...	...	...	...	3	-	1	2
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>								
Wortley	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF BRADFIELD:</u>								
Bradfield	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
Worrall and Loxley	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY</u>								
Tankersley	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Birdwell	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
TOTAL					6	1	2	3

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from larger Hospitals and Institutions in the district - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age</u>					<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
					M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	...	...	...	...	1	-	-	-
TOTALS					2	-	-	-

During the year 13 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 10 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 328 Pulmonary cases and 78 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period

54 cases were removed from the register, 34 cured, 8 died, and 12 were transferred to other areas.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

We are continuing, as last year, the policy of offering vaccination to schoolchildren in their first year in the Secondary School. The details of the vaccinations carried out are as follows:-

School	No. Tested.	No. Positive.	No. Negative	No. Vaccinated.
High Green Sec. Modern	104	8	90	90 (6 absent)
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	98	9	85	85 (4 absent)
Colley Sec. Modern	76	6	70	69 (1 refusal)
Bradfield Sec. Modern	68	11	54	54 (3 absent)
Ecclesfield Grammar	150	12	132	132 (6 absent)
TOTALS:	496	46	431	430 (19 absent) (1 refusal)

As before, those showing a strong positive reaction on skin testing were referred, with the consent of the parents and general practitioners, for a chest X-ray. In no instance was active Tuberculosis discovered. This has become very much a routine procedure, and is readily accepted by the children, their parents and the schools.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mobile Unit from Sheffield visited the commercial establishments listed below:-

Messrs. Newton Chambers & Co., Ltd., Chapeltown.
Messrs. J. J. Dyson & Co., Ltd., Stannington.
Messrs. Thos. Wragg & Co., Ltd., Loxley.
Messrs. Thos. Marshall & Co., Ltd., Loxley.
The Brightside Foundry & Engineering Co., Ltd.,
Ecclesfield.

We are indeed fortunate that we have a very co-operative service in the Sheffield area. The Mass X-ray Unit has always responded readily to any requests for assistance.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

This is a very valuable service provided for the expectant mothers, handicapped persons, and for those who qualify by reason of age. It is

almost exclusively used by the elderly, although some handicapped people and expectant mothers do occasionally benefit.

Many elderly people, when they develop foot soreness in addition to other disabilities and maladies, become first of all house-bound and sometimes bed-fast. Chiropody, then, is another link in the chain of assistance to this group, all of which is doing so much to enable them to lead a fuller life.

During the year we employed six qualified Chiropodists, who treated 827 patients in the Direct Service Clinics. This involved 3,464 treatments. Of this total number 811 were pensioners and 16 were partially handicapped persons. 211 patients were treated by domiciliary visits, 197 of them being pensioners and 14 handicapped persons - in all 775 treatments.

I give below a table showing the breakdown of these figures for the various districts in the Wortley area.

ADDRESS OF CLINIC	COUNTY CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Sess- ions	Pati- ents	Treat- ments	Pati- ents	Treat- ments
Grenoside	37	58	308	14	60
Oughtibridge	22	40	180	39	99
Colley Estate	68	167	629	63	327
Stannington	50	81	435	19	81
Tankersley	23	69	243	27	37
Warren	24	44	214	9	40
High Green	120	210	703	40	131
Chapelton & District (at Chiropodist's own Surgery		102	476		
TOTAL	344	771	3188	211	775
Loxley and Worrall Special Arrangement	23	56	276		
GRAND TOTAL	367	827	3464	211	775

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education can be divided into two main spheres of activity. First of all is the day to day instruction and advice given by all our nursing staff and doctors, particularly the Health Visitors, to individuals whenever the opportunity arises. This form of education must not be underrated simply

because it is never brought dramatically to the public eye. In fact, I regard this as the sheet-anchor of this particular subject.

Secondly, there are specific times and places set aside for giving instruction to groups. This takes place in the schools, the clinics and, on occasions, to Church and Youth Groups when they request it. There were two set programmes of instruction in Colley Secondary Modern School and in Yew Lane Secondary Modern School; the details may interest you, and were as follows:-

Colley Secondary Modern School.

1. Introduction - Health Visitor and her work.
2. Personal hygiene.
3. Smoking and lung cancer.
4. Citizenship.
5. Baby management, feeding, bathing.
6. Birth of a Baby (with parents permission)
Record "How you were born". Questions raised on this subject answered.
Short discussion on the dangers of promiscuity.

Yew Lane Secondary School.

14 - 15 year old girls.

1. Personal hygiene. - care of hair, teeth, skin, hands and feet.
Value of good diet, fresh air and sleep.
2. Nutrition - Food values. Food hygiene.
3. Hygiene in the Home - Care of home and care of family health.
4. Infectious diseases - Prevention of spread of infections, including V.D.

An instance illustrating the way we use an immediate situation to disseminate Health Education propaganda is given below.

In the early part of the year there were a fair number of children at Stannington Junior School suffering from Sonne dysentery. Although the outbreak was not explosive, the headmaster sought our advice and we visited the school and advised the staff on the principles of personal hygiene to be followed. Although we did not succeed in stopping the infection altogether, nevertheless I am sure that the numbers were greatly reduced with the very active co-operation of the headmaster, staff and pupils.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

There was no occasion to use the powers of the above Acts during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

Since the Mental Health Act became operative, it is now clear that community care and informal admission to hospital is becoming well co-ordinated with the hospital service in this area. Mental Welfare Officers attend all the clinics at which West Riding patients are seen. The work is very demanding, but is most rewarding to both patients and relatives.

The new look into Mental Health could not have succeeded without a very good liaison with all the services interested in the welfare of the mentally ill. As a result of this many patients are now, with support, able to stay in the community and carry on with their employment.

With early referrals from the patient's doctor and other services, the Mental Welfare Officers are able to arrange appointments at Out-patient Clinics and, in many cases, prevent admission to hospital. This does not mean that all patients needs are catered for; there is still a shortage of beds for the elderly who become confused and are unable to manage their affairs. Also beds are required for severely subnormal children and adults, and it is hoped that this priority will be taken care of in the future building programme.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

Out-patient Clinics are held at the City General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital on Wednesday afternoon (both conducted by a Consultant Psychiatrist from Middlewood), and at the Middlewood Hospital on Thursday afternoon. Patients residing in that part of the district which comes within the catchment area of Storthes Hall attend the Out-patient Department at Barnsley Beckett Hospital on Monday and Wednesday afternoon.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO MENTAL HOSPITALS.

There were 16 male and 20 female patients admitted to Middlewood Hospital during the year, and 47 patients were discharged (15 male and 32 female). There was 1 case admitted to Storthes Hall Hospital, and 2 discharged. In all 32 requested after-care (10 male and 22 female).

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY.

The High Green Training Centre continues to teach the trainees development in social and industrial activities. The industrial work for the boys over 16 consists of chopping and bagging firewood, making blackboards, art easels and playhouse screens, etc., and for the girls over 16 sewing and making curtains, pillow-cases, soft toys, etc. All these articles are of a very high standard. The trainees employed on industrial work receive a modest payment for their efforts from the County Council. Small though this payment is, there is no doubt that it carries with it a considerable social benefit, in that the trainees get the feeling that they are taking home some earnings, and that all their work has some logical purpose. This work, along with a varied social programme which is supported by a very active Parent/Teachers' Association, all play their part in creating a happy working relationship between adult trainees and staff.

The Junior Training Centre continues along its previous lines of progressive social training.

SPECIAL CARE UNIT.

The Care Unit is taking in the maximum number of severely handicapped children it can cope with. A number of children attend daily, and owing to the limited accommodation some of the children are on a rota system, but it is hoped that in the near future further extensions will be made to accommodate this type of child.

It is clear, although the Care Unit does not often produce dramatic improvements in social behaviour, that it nevertheless provides a most valuable social relief, particularly to the mothers of these very severely handicapped children. In the absence of the Care Unit there is no doubt that parents who did not really want their child to go into institutional care would, nevertheless, be driven to this course of action, assuming that a place could be found. There still remain cases who can only be cared for in the hospital system but these, I am sure, are very much fewer than in the days before we had our Care Unit.

The work of looking after this type of child and adult can be very exacting, and I am sure the staff of the Training Centre must take great heart in the very valuable service that they provide.

ADMISSIONS TO SUBNORMALITY HOSPITALS FOR PERMANENT OR SHORT STAY

				<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Thundercliffe Grange	...	...	...	2	2	(1 male permanent)
Aston Hall	...	...	...	-	-
Hollow Meadows	...	...	...	2	-	(2 males permanent)
Dronfield	...	...	...	2	-	
Wales Court	...	...	...	-	2	(1 female permanent)
St. Joseph's	...	...	...	-	1	(1 female permanent)

The following are the statistics of the mentally subnormal cases we have in the Wortley Rural District.

Care and Guidance.

<u>Over 16 years.</u>					<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
In full employment	...	...	...	...	19	11
Fully employed and/or supervised at home					6	13
Training Centre	...	...	...	...	16	12
Training Centre refused	...	...	...	...	1	4
Unemployable or cot cases	...	...	...	...	4	1
<u>Under 16 years.</u>						
Training Centre	...	...	...	...	7	13
Cot cases in Care Unit	...	...	...	...	2	3
					<u>55</u>	<u>57</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in maternity cases it is provided at the Hallamshire Maternity Home, the City General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY.

During October of this year we began a service for the early detection of carcinoma of the cervix.

This is a simple screening test, which takes only a few minutes to carry out. The number of tests to be carried out in any one week were limited by laboratory facilities. Our 'ration' has been 50 per week. In order to make the best possible use of tests, we have been asking those women most 'at risk' to come forward, i.e. over 35 years of age with four or more children. However, if a woman younger than this, or with fewer children, has been anxious to have the test done we have not turned her away.

These people have been sought out by our nursing staff and, so far, the response has been satisfactory.

The service is developing elsewhere in the County area, and it will be some time before it can be thoroughly evaluated, always bearing in mind that this is a form of cancer which, if discovered early, is highly treatable.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them for quite a fair amount of advice and help during the year.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for post-mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

Provision for ambulance facilities, in accordance with the requirements of Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, is undertaken by the West Riding County Council.

The main operational depot for this Division is at Hoyland, with a sub-station at Penistone. The service functioned satisfactorily throughout the area during 1965. The journeys undertaken during this period have mainly been associated with the conveyance of patients to and from the Sheffield and Barnsley Hospitals and the various treatment centres in and around these towns. Arrangements exist with neighbouring authorities for mutual assistance for both routine and emergency calls. There is a staff of 37, who work a three-shift system, using six vehicles based at Hoyland and two vehicles from the Penistone Ambulance Station. Extensive alterations are being made to the Penistone premises which, I understand, will be completed toward the end of next year.

All vehicles are radio controlled, and the radio communication system ensures an efficient and economical use of vehicles in a service where speed is of paramount importance. An additional duty undertaken by the ambulance personnel is the transportation of premature babies in a specially equipped cot, at the request of the midwife or general practitioner, when necessary. This is housed at the Hoyland Depot when not in use, and is maintained by West Riding nursing staff.

CLINICS

MOBILE CLINIC.

The Mobile Clinic visits the Dungworth and Wharncliffe Side areas every alternate Friday - mornings at Dungworth and afternoons at Wharncliffe Side. This provides the same Maternity and Child Welfare Service as the static clinics. The Health Visitor attends, gives help and advice to the mothers; the Medical Officer deals with immunisation, vaccination and special problems on his fortnightly visit. The full programme of immunisation is available, i.e., Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis.

The number of attendances at these clinics during the year were as follows:-

Dungworth	...	...	192 (In 1964 - 175)
Wharncliffe Side	....		102 (In 1964 - 154)

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held at the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic on Thursday afternoons. A Medical Officer is always in attendance, together with the Midwives and occasionally the Health Visitor, to deal with any

social problem which may arise.

The Midwives take the opportunity of conducting group discussions to the benefit of the expectant mother.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes are held at the Centres listed below. The Midwives arrange a comprehensive programme of talks with the aid of filmstrips and visual aids, and help prepare the women for their forthcoming confinements. This is the medium whereby the expectant mother comes to know the Midwife who will attend at her confinement, and often affords relief from some of the apprehension she may have had should a complete stranger attend the birth of her baby.

The Health Visitors attend to discuss with the mothers preventive measures available for the forthcoming baby against certain diseases. These classes provide a stable relationship amongst mothers, Midwives and Health Visitors.

TODDLERS' CLINICS

Toddlers' Clinics were held in three of the Wortley Rural Clinics - Chapelton, High Green and Wordsworth Avenue. This clinic is held separately from the ordinary Baby Clinic, and the children over the age of one year are normally brought by the mother for an annual check. An invitation, in the form of a birthday card, is sent every year until the child reaches school age.

The Medical Officer conducts a 'birthday examination', and any minor defect detected is referred to the family's general practitioner for treatment before the child attends school.

EYE CLINIC

Sessions for patients residing in the Wortley Rural district are held in the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic one half-day or full day, on Tuesday, as the need arises. A list of children requiring examination is supplied to the Consultant Ophthalmologist, who attends personally to see those children. All but a very few are referred to him by School Medical Officers. During 1965 there were 477 attendances, of which 109 were new cases. Spectacles were provided in 183 instances.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

These are held weekly in most areas. Individual and group discussion is carried out by the Health Visitor in attendance. Advice about feeding, exercise, physical and mental progress of baby is given. The Medical Officer is available at each clinic, to carry out immunisation and vaccination programmes for the children attending and, if need be, refer any child showing any defect to the family doctor.

Welfare Foods are available at all static clinics.

It is at the Child Welfare Clinics that the Voluntary Workers who attend regularly week by week give their valuable service. They help in the sale of baby foods, weigh babies, help with records and provide cups of tea. I offer them my warmest thanks for all the assistance so willingly given.

The following is a list of the various Clinics within the district.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.65.

Name and Address of Centre, Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances.
<u>CHAPELTOWN</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. F. C. Armstrong, Miss E. Bates and Mrs. D. Humphries.	Wednesday afternoon.	351	2,648
<u>COLLEY ESTATE</u> Wheata Place. Dr. G. Henderson and/or Dr. J. M. Clarke, Mrs. J.E. Meinecke and Mrs. B. Shaw.	Monday and Wednesday afternoons	461	3,103
<u>GRENOSE</u> Meth. Schoolroom, Norfolk Hill. Dr. J. Smail, Mrs. J.A. Morton and Mrs. B. Shaw.	Thursday afternoon.	217	1,976

Name and Address of Centre, Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year	Total number of attendances.
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. D.M. Simpson and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Tuesday afternoon	289	2,362
<u>LOXLEY.</u> Congregational Chapel. Dr. F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. L. M. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	84	468
<u>OUGHTRIBRIDGE.</u> Church Hall. Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. M.G.V. Wainwright	Thursday afternoon	124	847
<u>STANNINGTON.</u> Methodist Sunday School. Dr. F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. L.M. Beaumont.	Wednesday afternoon.	193	1,778
<u>TANKERSLEY.</u> Wharnccliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley Lane. Dr. E.S.L. Allott and Mrs. D.M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons	67	608
<u>WORRALL.</u> Memorial Hall. Dr. F. C. Armstrong and Mrs. M.G.V. Wainwright.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	81	417

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Dr. I.A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke, Mrs. A.H. Wales, Mrs. J.E. Meinecke and Mrs. P. Page.	Thursday afternoons	599
<u>GRENOSIDE.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Norfolk Hill. Dr. J. Smail and Mrs. J.A. Morton.	Thursday afternoon (before Child Welfare Centre commences)	20

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Mrs. J.E. Meinecke and/or Miss C. McCay, Mrs. A.H. Wales and Mrs. P. Page.	Tuesday afternoons 2-p.m.	301
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Miss E. Bates and Mrs. L.M. Needham.	Fortnightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	108

TODDLERS' CLINICS

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Dr. G. Henderson, Mrs. J.E. Meinecke and Mrs. B. Shaw.	Alternate Friday mornings.	212
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. D. M. Simpson.	First Tuesday each month A.M.	145
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. M. Boyd and Miss E. Bates.	Third Tuesday each month a.m.	154

Other Clinics held at Colley Clinic: -

<u>MONDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Immunisation sessions (when required)
		<u>P.M.</u>	Child Welfare Clinic. Chiropody Clinic.
<u>TUESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Eye Clinic (as required)
		<u>P.M.</u>	Mothercraft Class. Eye Clinic (as required)
<u>WEDNESDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Child Guidance Clinic Chiropody Clinic
		<u>P.M.</u>	Child Welfare Clinic
<u>THURSDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Ultra-violet Light Clinic
		<u>P.M.</u>	Ante-Natal Clinic.
<u>FRIDAY</u>	-	<u>A.M.</u>	Toddlers' Clinic Immunisation sessions (when required)
		<u>P.M.</u>	Chiropody Clinic.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

During the year staff changes were as follows:-

Mrs. E. R. Steer and Mrs. T. I. Healey (Assistant Health Visitors) resigned and Miss K. Power, who had been transferred from the Hoyland area, passed away; we felt her loss greatly. Miss C. McCay resigned and left to take up an appointment in Ireland. Two new assistants to the Health Visitors were appointed - Miss D. Harrison to help Miss Bates in the Chapeltown area, and Mrs. Shaw to assist in the Colley and Grenoside areas.

One general practitioner unit requested the attachment of a Health Visitor, and this took place.

Each Health Visitor was given training in deaf screening tests and this means that babies of a few months of age may now be assessed should deafness be suspected. The Health Visitors were asked to co-operate with a new scheme, "The Autistic Child Survey", and to refer to my department any child suspected of being non-communicating.

In spite of these extra duties, the Health Visitor remains essentially the teacher of positive health and prevention of spread of disease. In the home visits she is actively engaged with problems arising within the family circle. Her wide training and knowledge provides her with a capacity of being able to give help and advice on health and social problems. It is the Health Visitor who encourages young mothers in the preventative measures available by immunisation and vaccination. By individual and group discussions in the clinics she is always endeavouring to teach the way to healthy living.

The Health Visitor undertakes hygiene survey and also attends school medical inspections. Health Education lectures have been carried out in two Secondary Modern Schools with success. The subject on both occasions was smoking and lung cancer.

Tuberculosis visiting is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor who has a close liaison with the Chest Clinics held in the Barnsley and Sheffield areas.

During the year the Health Visitors made 15,505 visits to the homes in the Wortley Rural District.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (1965).

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. D.E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. T.I. Healey (Resigned February, 1965)	122, William Street, Sheffield, 10.	
Miss A.G.M. Holden, (Resigned April, 1965)	16, Laburnum Grove, Stocksbridge.	Stocksbridge 3509.
Mrs. D. Humphries (Asst. - Comm.3.5.65)	111, Main Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham.	
Mrs. J.E. Meinecke	7, Turie Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 345759.
Miss C. McCay (Resigned November, 1965)	670, Barnsley Road, Sheffield, 5.	
Mrs. J. A. Morton	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 4567
Miss K. Power (Died September 1965)	11, Wood View, Elsecar, Nr. Barnsley.	Hoyland 3169.
Mrs. B. Shaw (Asst. - Comm.10.5.65)	85, Chapeltown Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3832.
Mrs. D.M. Simpson (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. E.R. Steer (Part-time Assistant) - Resigned February, 1965.	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapeltown.	
Mrs. J.D. Williamson (Part-time - Resigned December, 1965).	34, West Hill, Droppingwell, Nr. Rotherham.	

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31. 7. 66.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors :-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Orr.	Div. Nursing Officer	Ecclesfield 4664.
Mrs. D.E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. L.M. Beaumont (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059
Mrs. F.C. Burkin (Commenced 1.3.66)	55, Hallamshire Court, Greenhead Gardens, Chapeltown	
Mrs. D. Humphries (Assistant)	111, Main Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham.	
Mrs. J.E. Markham	62, Britannia Court, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3587.
Mrs. J.A. Morton	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 4567
Mrs. B. Shaw (Assistant)	85, Chapeltown Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3832.
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapeltown.	
Miss J. M. Walker	303, Haggstones Road, Worrall.	Oughtibridge 2174

MIDWIFERY SERVICE as at 31. 7. 66.

<u>Midwife</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara	17, Dunkerley Road, Loxley	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. L.M. Needham	11, Burns Drive, Burncross Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3415.
Mrs. P. Page	13, The Frostings, Grenoside	Ecclesfield 3824.
Mrs. A.H. Wales	125, Creswick Lane, Grenoside	Ecclesfield 3722.

The Midwifery Service reached a critical stage during the early part of the year, owing to sickness amongst members of the staff, and it was necessary to ask for the help of the County Relief Midwife. During this

period the General Practitioners in the area gave valuable assistance, and I am happy to report that the Midwives responded magnificently to the extra duty calls and to the occasional alterations in off-duty.

The only change in the staffing situation was the appointment in April, 1965, of Mrs. P. Page, to cover the Grenoside and Colley Estate area.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes were carried out, when group discussions were held and filmstrips were shown to illustrate the talks given.

The Midwives attended 180 confinements, 135 as Midwives and 45 as Maternity Nurses. Of the cases attended by the Midwife, 27 patients received Trilene Analgesia, and 79 patients received Pethidine.

HOME NURSING SERVICE as at 31. 7. 66.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. C. Guckion	93, Mansel Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. B. Harding (Relief)	42, Tomlinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 2048.
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. V.C. Staniforth	243, Yew Lane, Sheffield, 5.	Ecclesfield 3421.
Mrs. M.M. Sutcliffe	18, Cowley Lane, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4602
Mrs. D. Wells	6, Nether Avenue Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 2674
Mrs. J.E. Weston	Padley Mill Cottage, Grindleford.	Grindleford 615.
Mrs. B. Wragg (Relief)	'Fendale', Cote Lane, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 2216.

There were a few changes amongst the Home Nursing Staff. Mrs. J. Milbourne was appointed to work in the Stannington area, following the resignation of Mrs. A. White. Unfortunately, Mrs. Milbourne had to resign for domestic reasons in August, but Mrs. J.E. Weston (nee Barker) was appointed to replace her.

It had been hoped to commence attachment to general practitioner units, but owing to sickness and shortage of staff over several periods during the year this has not been possible.

The standard of nursing is very high, and much of the Home Nurses' work is taken up with care of the aged. Some of these nursing duties are extremely heavy, and owing to shortage of hospital accommodation far more aged are cared for in their own homes. Equipment and nursing aids are available through the County Loan Scheme, and due to this medium much rehabilitation of patients is carried out.

During the year the Home Nurses made a total of 16,541 visits. This figure includes those visits made by the Divisional Relief Nurse.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The total number of Domestic Help hours provided in the Wortley Rural District during 1965 was 74,701. There were 102 Domestic Helps employed in a part-time capacity and they attended, in all, 448 cases. In 1964 we had 90 Domestic Helps employed, attending 434 cases. Of the total of 448 cases, 292 were continuing cases from the previous year; the remainder were new cases during the year.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available in the Wortley Rural District are classified as follows:-

Maternity cases	...	...	56
Tuberculosis cases	..	...	2
General cases over 65 years			349
General cases under 65 years			11
Mentally ill under 65 years			3
Others	...	...	27
			<hr/>
			448
			<hr/>

The following statistical table indicates the details of the service:-

DISTRICT	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES.						
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Mentally Ill under 65	Other	Total
Colley	84	1	5	1	-	8	99
Chapelton	75	3	10	-	2	3	93
Ecclesfield	54	-	4	-	-	2	60
Grenoside	11	1	19	-	-	5	36
High Green	48	3	2	1	-	3	57
Stannington	20	-	8	-	-	3	31
Loxley	9	-	1	-	1	-	11
Bradfield	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Oughtibridge	12	2	3	-	-	1	18
Worrall	5	-	2	-	-	1	8
Wharncliffe Side	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Thorpe Hesley	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wortley	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Tankersley	18	1	2	-	-	1	22
TOTALS	349	11	56	2	3	27	448

This is an extremely valuable service, as all who pause to think must appreciate. The basic purpose of the service is, of course, to enable handicapped persons, expectant mothers and elderly people to cope in their own homes. The bulk of the cases not unnaturally occur among the elderly and this does, in fact, assist many a person to remain at home. In the absence of the Home Help a great many of these people would be obliged to have either Part III or hospital accommodation, in order to keep their life at a reasonable level. As has been said in the past, a Home Help is not merely the provision of labour in the house. The person so employed must be of high quality, and prepared to turn their hands to many difficult tasks and to cope with awkward situations.

I would like to pay tribute to this group of ladies who carry out the service.

The population of the Division, after deducting the Mental Hospital

population, is 91,627. During 1965 a total of 129,051 Home Help hours were provided. There were 817 cases who received help, and 185 part-time Home Helps were employed. The type of cases were as follows:-

Chronic Sick (65 years and over)	108,654 hours	...	84.19%	...	642 cases.
Chronic Sick (under 65 & Tuberculosis)	5,706 hours	...	4.42%	...	33 cases.
Maternity	5,567 hours	...	4.32%	...	88 cases.
Mentally disordered ...	577 hours	...	0.44%	...	3 cases.
Others	8,547 hours	...	6.63%	...	51 cases.
TOTAL :	129,051 hours	...	100%	...	817 cases.

The cost of the service was :-

Gross Wages of Home Helps	...	£ 31,400. 5s. 6d.
Employers' National Health Insurance Contribution	...	£ 2,960. 7s. 8d.
Amount recovered from applicants	... ..	£ 1,720. 4s. 8d.
Net cost of service	... ..	£ 32,640. 8s. 6d.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Wortley Rural District during 1965 was as follows:-

National Dried Milk	...	...	4,072 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	903 bottles
Vitamin A and D Tablets	...	...	778 (packets of 45).
Orange Juice	...	...	8,759 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :-

Address of Premises	Days	Times
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Johnson Street, Stocksbridge	Tuesday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Stocksbridge Co-op. Society Deepcar Branch, Manchester Road, Deepcar.	Friday	10 - 12 a.m.
	During shop hours.	
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone	Monday	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne.	Alternate Wednesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
P. & C. Sinclair, The Stores, Halifax Road, Thurgoland.	During shop hours.	
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Mrs. Mellor, Queen Street, Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapelton.	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.

Address of Premises	Days	Times
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u> (Continued)		
Colley Estate Clinic, Wheata Place, Sheffield, 5.	Monday Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, Norfolk Hill, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley, Nr. Barnsley.	Alternate Mondays.	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Mrs. Iles, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side.	Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Mrs. D. Harper, The Shop, Main Road, Dungworth.	During shop hours.	

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1965

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief
Public Health Inspector

RAINFALL

The total rainfall during the year measured by the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 40.93 inches. This figure is considerably higher than the rainfall for 1964 which was 25.76 inches. The 1965 total was also considerably higher than the annual average for the 13 year period during which measurements have been made on this gauge (28.58 inches).

Rainfall prior to 1953 was measured on a gauge sited at the Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works and the annual average recorded on that site for the 25 year period terminating in 1952 was 28.47 inches.

The heaviest monthly rainfall in 1965 occurred in September when 7.09 inches were recorded. The highest rainfall in 1964 occurred in March (4.56 inches).

The lowest monthly figure was recorded in February (0.89 inches), compared with September in 1964 (0.85 inches).

WATER SUPPLY

Distribution

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,802. Of this total, 15,497 or 98% received a piped supply of water from one or other of the following sources:-

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council's Bradfield Waterworks.
3. Wharnccliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.
4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Estate's Private Supply.

Detailed information relating to the areas of distribution and the number of dwellings supplied from each source is tabulated as follows:-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	No. on Main	% on Main	Sheff. Corp. 1.	Hall- Broom 2.	Wharn- cliffe 3.	Barn- sley. 4.	Whit- ley. 5.	Roth- ham 6.
Ecclesfield	8457	2782	2779	99	2773	-	-	-	-	
Colley	6270	1958	1958	100	1958	-	-	-	-	
Chapelton	9863	3214	3214	100	3214	-	-	-	-	
High Green	3826	1236	1232	99	1230	-	2	-	-	
Grenoside	5529	1822	1804	99	1777	-	-	-	27	
Thorpe Hesley	479	149	149	100	149	-	-	-	-	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	34424	11161	11136	99	11101	-	2	-	27	
Wadsley	135	42	40	95	40	-	-	-	-	
Worrall	1295	403	399	99	32	367	-	-	-	
Oughtibridge	2770	872	853	97	851	2	-	-	-	
Wharncliffe Side	1172	367	353	96	353	-	-	-	-	
Brightholmlee	98	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Loxley	1384	429	418	97	272	146	-	-	-	
Stannington	3885	1238	1227	99	-	1227	-	-	-	
Dungworth	412	128	121	94	-	121	-	-	-	
Storrs	99	29	29	100	-	29	-	-	-	
High Bradfield	217	68	36	52	36	-	-	-	-	
Low Bradfield	355	111	30	27	30	-	-	-	-	
Midhope	145	44	29	65	15	-	-	14	-	
Hollowmeadows	156	48	17	35	17	-	-	-	-	
BRADFELD PARISH	12123	3810	3552	93	1646	1892	-	14	-	
TANKERSLEY PARISH	2013	626	626	100	182	-	384	60	-	
WORTLEY PARISH	657	205	183	89	-	-	175	8	-	
TOTALS:	49217	15802	15497	98	12929	1892	561	82	27	

Characteristics of the Supplies.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

This is predominantly an impounded moorland supply and the water is naturally soft and acid in character. The acidity is neutralised at the filter stations where clarification, filtration and sterilisation processes are also carried out.

A supplementary source of supply from the Yorkshire Derwent is now available in the Sheffield area. The characteristics of this supply are likely to differ from those of the moorland waters.

The supply is strictly controlled by the Waterworks own laboratory staff and routine sampling by this Council's officers is not considered necessary. One sample was taken during the year for bacteriological examination and was found to be satisfactory.

Occasional complaints were received from parts of the distribution area but these were satisfactorily dealt with by local mains flushing.

The supply was distributed to serve 12,929 houses in the Ecclesfield, Bradfield and Tankersley Parishes at the year end. This figure represents 83.5% of all houses on a mains supply.

Fluoridation of the supply had not been introduced by the year end.

2. Wortley R.D.C's Bradfield Supply.

The number of houses receiving a water supply from this source at the end of the year was 1,892 equivalent to 12.2% of all houses on a mains supply.

The headworks are located at Hallbroom and the supply is distributed to Stannington, Worrall, Loxley, Holdworth, Dungworth and Storrs in the Bradfield Parish. There are storage tanks at Stannington, Holdworth and Worrall and an additional storage tank at Worrall was nearing completion at the year end.

The supply is obtained from boreholes and springs, the respective proportions depending on the yield from the springs. The spring water is soft and slightly acid and the borehole water fairly hard. The water is chlorinated at the headworks and samples are taken weekly for bacteriological examination from house taps in the Stannington and Worrall areas. The reports on the samples were generally satisfactory and are referred to later in this section of the report.

A few complaints were received during the year in respect of the physical condition of the water supplied.

3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.

This supply originates from an impounding reservoir located near the village of Wortley which is fed by springs from Wharncliffe Moor.

The supply serves 561 houses in the villages of Wortley, Howbrook and Bromley in the Wortley Parish, and Pilley, part of Tankersley village and outlying parts of Tankersley in the Tankersley Parish.

The supply is distributed to approximately 3.62% of all houses on a mains supply. The water, which is soft and acid in character, passes through the filter house where it is filtered and chlorinated before entering the distribution mains.

Sampling of the water in the reservoir and from taps on the supply at Wortley and Tankersley for bacteriological examination has continued weekly during the year in co-operation with the Estates Company. The total number of samples taken was 230. Further details of the reports on the samples are given later in the report.

Interruptions of the supply due to mains fractures occurred with much less frequency during the year but bacteriological reports on some samples taken from the house taps were unsatisfactory and in December householders and other users on the supply were advised to boil the water as a precautionary measure.

The Council continued to press for the transfer of the undertaking to Barnsley Corporation who are the statutory water undertakers for that part of the district.

4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

The Barnsley supply serves 82 houses in the district. These houses are located at Midhopestones, Wortley and Tankersley. The Corporation impound water in the reservoir at Midhope, within the rural district. After treatment the water is carried in the trunk main to Wortley village and thence to Barnsley.

The quality of the supply is controlled by the Waterworks staff and no samples were taken in this district during the year.

5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.

Six dwellings in the Grange Lane part of Ecclesfield are now supplied by water from the Rotherham mains. Although that part of the district is in the Sheffield area of supply there is no Sheffield main within reasonable distance of the houses. No samples were taken from the supply during the year.

6. Whitley Estate Private Supply.

The water serving the 27 dwellings at Whitley, Woodend and Middleton Green originates in the form of springs in Greno Wood. The water is collected in a storage tank before distribution.

The supply is insufficient during periods of prolonged drought and it was necessary on occasions during the year to provide a temporary supply to serve the Woodend area which is at the highest point on the distribution main.

Further consideration was given to providing a supply from the Sheffield Corporation mains and towards the year end the Council resolved to proceed with a suitable scheme.

Private Supplies.

The number and distribution of houses receiving a supply of water from sources other than those referred to above is now as follows:-

Bradfield Parish	258
Ecclesfield Parish	25
Wortley Parish	22
Tankersley Parish	—
Total	305
	==

This figure is one lower than that of 1964.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.

The number of samples of water taken for bacteriological examination during the year was 335.

Further details are set out in the following table:-

Water Undertaking	Sheffield Corp'n. 1.	Wortley Hall-broom 2.	Wharncliffe Estates 3.	Barnsley Corp. 4.	Whitley. 5.	Rotherham 6.	Private Supply 7.
Total houses supplied.	12,929	1,892	561	82	27	6	305
Proportion of total houses on Mains Supply	83.455%	12.219%	3.62%	0.529%	0.174%	0.003%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken	1	92	230	Nil	1	Nil	11
Number reported satisfactory	1	85	51	-	-	-	5
Number reported unsatisfactory	-	7	179	-	1	-	6

Most of the unsatisfactory bacteriological reports on samples taken from the Wharncliffe Estates Supply were obtained from the reservoir and main feed. These were taken to assist the Estates Company in adjusting chlorine dosage of the supply at the filter house.

The number of interruptions in the supply during the year showed a marked reduction on previous years.

None of the mains supplies serving the district were receiving fluoride dosage at the year end.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 15,802, 14,673 (92%) of which are connected to one or other of the various sewerage systems in the district.

Detailed information relating to these sewage disposal arrangements is set out in the following table:-

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percent- age to Sewer	Disposal System						Whit- ley	Dung- worth.
				Sheff- ield	Pilley	Wharn- cliffe Side	Rother- ham	Wort- ley	Hoy- land		
Ecclesfield Colley Chapelton High Green Grenoside Thorpe Hesley	2782 1958 3214 1236 1822 149	2732 1958 3193 1211 1758 142	98 100 99 97 96 95	2732 1958 3193 1211 1745 -	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - - 142	- - - - - -	- - - - - -	- - - - 13 -	- - - - - -
ECCLESFIELD PARISH:	11161	10994	98	10839	-	-	142	-	-	13	-
Wadsley Worrall Oughtibridge Wharncliffe Side Brightholmlee Loxley Stannington Dungworth Storrs High Bradfield Low Bradfield Midhope Hollowmeadows	42 403 872 367 31 429 1238 128 29 68 111 44 48	39 372 816 328 - 324 1171 12 - - - - -	93 92 93 89 - 75 94 9 - - - - -	39 372 816 - - 324 1171 - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - 328 - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -	- - - - - - - - - - - -
BRADFIELD PARISH:	3810	3062	80	2722	-	328	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH:	626	551	88	46	461	-	-	-	44	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH:	205	66	32	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-
TOTALS:	15802	14673	92	13607	461	328	142	66	44	13	12

The total number of houses draining to the Sheffield Corporation sewerage system is 13,607, equivalent to 92.7% of all houses draining to sewers in the district.

The Council's sewage disposal works at Pilley, Wharncliffe Side, Whitley and Dungworth deal with 814 houses, equivalent to 5.5% of all houses draining to sewers.

The remaining 1.8% drain to works at Thorpe Hesley (Rotherham Corporation), Hoyland (Hoyland Nether U.D.C.), and Wortley.

The principal unsewered areas in the district are at High and Low Bradfield, Dungworth, Storrs, and Hollowmeadows in the Bradfield Parish, and Howbrook in the Wortley Parish.

A small sewage disposal plant is in use in Dungworth to deal with Council development but the main part of the village is unsewered.

No progress has been made with the sewerage of High and Low Bradfield and Dungworth where sewerage schemes have been under consideration.

The 1,129 houses not connected to sewers drain to cesspools, septic tank and filter installations and in some cases to simple soakaways.

Apart from new development, only one house was connected to a public sewer during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

General.

The refuse collection service during the year covered all 15,802 houses in the district. In addition a service was also provided to deal with moveable dwellings, hospitals, schools, canteens, shops and office premises.

The Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals with a combined residential population of 1,933 received a daily service (Monday to Friday) for the removal of non-medical refuse.

A pilot scheme utilising paper sacks for refuse storage was introduced in May on a Council estate at Chapelton. Consideration was being given at the year end to an extension of the scheme.

The completion of the first multi-storey flats in the rural district

necessitated the introduction of mechanical emptying of the containers serving the dust chutes. A suitably equipped vehicle was available to deal with the situation.

All refuse collected was disposed of either by controlled tipping or through trade channels as salvage.

The service is operated from a modern Cleansing Depot located at Grenoside. The Depot provides garaging for vehicles, a vehicle repair workshop, salvage baling and storage facilities and fuel and oil storage and dispensing installations. A full-time mechanic/fitter and assistant are employed on vehicle repair and maintenance.

Towards the year end, consideration was given to the employment of a Cleansing Foreman to assist in the control of the Service and the mechanic/fitter was appointed to the post to commence his new duties in January, 1966.

The refuse collection fleet comprises both side-loading and modern large capacity compaction type vehicles. The latter are replacing the side-loader in order to effectively and economically deal with the bulkier refuse now being produced.

Whilst storage of refuse in dustbins is the predominant system in use in the district, there are still privy middens to be dealt with.

Details of the various types of convenience and refuse storage receptacles in use in the district at the end of 1965 are set out in the following table:-

District	Houses	Houses Using:					Number of:					
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Clos-ets	Ash pits	Bins	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Clos-ets	Ash pits	Bins	
Ecclesfield	2782	2753	27	2	17	2765	2778	24	2	16	2765	
	1958	1958	-	-	-	1958	1958	-	-	-	1958	
	3214	3200	12	2	11	3203	3408	9	2	8	3211	
	1236	1226	9	1	12	1224	1178	9	1	10	1225	
	1822	1772	43	7	51	1771	1805	39	7	40	1772	
	149	142	6	1	8	141	111	4	1	5	141	
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	11161	11051	97	13	99	11062	11238	85	13	79	11072	
Madsley Worrall Oughtibridge Wharcliffe Side Brightholmlee Loxley Stannington Dungworth Storrs High Bradfield Low Bradfield Midhope Hollowmeadows	42	41	1	-	1	41	35	1	-	1	43	
	403	382	21	-	20	383	394	14	-	13	383	
	872	827	44	1	53	819	781	36	1	34	819	
	367	341	26	-	22	345	450	26	-	22	345	
	31	9	22	-	24	7	9	21	-	23	7	
	429	353	71	5	78	351	379	51	5	50	351	
	1238	1187	50	1	56	1182	1160	46	1	45	1183	
	128	43	83	2	83	45	43	64	2	53	45	
	29	2	27	-	28	1	2	22	-	21	1	
	68	13	55	-	58	10	13	42	-	43	10	
	111	28	72	11	93	18	29	58	12	75	18	
	44	6	24	14	38	6	6	19	15	29	6	
	48	29	12	7	20	28	34	10	7	18	31	
	BRADFIELD PARISH	3810	3261	508	41	574	3236	3335	410	43	427	3242
	TANKERSLEY PARISH	626	592	28	6	27	599	624	27	6	25	601
MORTLEY PARISH	205	114	91	-	98	107	134	90	-	88	111	
TOTALS	15802	15018	724	60	798	15004	15331	612	62	619	15026	

Refuse Storage and Collection.

The maximum number of men employed on refuse collection and disposal at any one time during the year was 46, this figure includes reserve operatives to cover holiday and sickness periods.

Although further consultations took place on the establishment of a refuse collection incentive scheme based on work study, no agreement had been reached at the year end.

During the year, an additional rear-loading compression type vehicle was delivered and put into service. This vehicle is specially adapted to lift the refuse containers used on the new multi-storey flat development at Chapeltown but is also capable of handling refuse from normal dustbins. It is anticipated that refuse storage in containers will in due course be extended to serve hospitals, schools and other establishments at present using large numbers of small bins.

A further development during the year has been the introduction of refuse storage in paper sacks at 500 dwellings in the Chapeltown area. The system was working satisfactorily at the year end and arrangements are in hand for its extension during 1966 to the Lane End Council Estate and adjoining privately owned properties equivalent to approximately 600 bins. The use of paper sacks is more expensive than the skip system at present in general use in the district but the hygienic advantages to householders and ashbinmen and the higher rate of collection, resulting in reduction in labour costs, are compensating factors. A reduction in the price of paper sacks would certainly result in a much wider use of this form of refuse storage.

The frequency of service aimed at was :-

- (a) Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.
- (b) Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.
- (c) Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

This frequency of service was generally well-maintained during the year.

Numerous requests were received for removal of house clearings and these were dealt with by special collections at nominal charges.

Transport

The number of full-time refuse collection teams operating at the year end was eight.

Details of the vehicles used regularly for collection and other complementary vehicles and equipment are set out hereunder:-

No.	Vehicle				Districts Served.
	Make	Capacity	Year	Reg.No.	
1.	Dennis Paxit IIIA.	25/40 cu.yds.	1963	883 FWY	Ecclesfield (Part) Grenoside (Part) Chapelton (Part).
2.	Dennis Paxit IIIA.	25/40 cu.yds.	1963	87 FWY	Colley Ecclesfield (Part)
3.	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu.yds.	1965	FWY 612 C	Container Lifting and Various districts.
4.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1961	2964 WY	Chapelton (Part) High Green (Part)
5.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1959	YYG 996	High Green (Part) Tankersley
6.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1958	WWW 392	Grenoside (Part) Thorpe Hesley Wortley
7.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1956	SWU 500	Westnall Ward excluding Midhope.
8.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1961	1837 WY	Stannington Dungworth Loxley.
9.	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1950	JWY 811	Bradfield Parish (Outlying parts).
10.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1953	KWY 213	Spare
11.	Dennis	10 cu.yds.	1951	MWX 365	Spare
12.	Austin	2/3 ton truck	1956	LHE 421	Miscellaneous Duties.
13.	Bray 430	Loading Shovel	1958	WWT 650	Control of Disposal Sites.

The Dennis Paxit IIIA vehicles are ideally suited for the bulky type of refuse now being dealt with. The two stage compression ram vehicles compact the contents of 300/350 bins to form a load compared with the 80/100 in the side-loaders they are replacing. Two additional vehicles of this type are required to completely cover the urbanised parts of the district. These vehicles are not suitable for the removal of conservancy waste and side loaders will be retained for this purpose.

The vehicles are serviced in the well equipped workshop in the Greno Crescent Depot. A mechanic and assistant are employed on the maintenance of all vehicles and other mechanical equipment used in the Department including the Rodent Operative's van and the Meals and Wheels van operated by the local branch of the W.V.S. It was not necessary to hire transport during the year.

Refuse Disposal.

The refuse collected and not dealt with through salvage channels was disposed of on three tipping sites as follows:-

No.	Site	Refuse Received From
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Colley, Ecclesfield, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside.
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green	High Green, Chapeltown, Tankersley and Wortley.
3.	Long Lane, Loxley	Westnall Ward, Stannington, Loxley and Bradfield.

Tip control is exercised mechanically by a Bray Loading Shovel with four-wheel drive. This machine was acquired in 1958 and arrangements were made for delivery of a replacement machine of similar manufacture but of an improved type and performance early in 1966. The new machine is now in operation.

All the disposal sites are owned by the Council. The Long Lane site was nearing completion towards the year end. Disposal will be transferred to a new site close by at Myers Lane in 1966.

Tip fires continue to occur but at less frequent intervals. The services of the fire brigade have been made available on request to reduce danger and nuisance to adjoining properties but the burning refuse has to be dug out by means of the mechanical shovel in order to extinguish the fires completely.

Fly-tipping and the abandoning of cars and other vehicles in various parts of the district continue to give cause for concern. In order to minimise this nuisance the following facilities have been made available to householders in the district:-

1. Removal of house clearings not suitable for disposal through the normal refuse collection service either by special collection at a nominal charge or free disposal if delivered to the Council's refuse disposal sites by the owner's own transport.
2. Advice on the disposal of old motor vehicles.
3. Removal of abandoned vehicles in certain cases.

The difficulties of coping with the problem are particularly acute in rural districts bordering on large conurbations as most of the material fly-tipped originates from the adjoining densely populated local authority areas. Although the material tipped does not usually create a public health hazard, the detriment to amenity is considerable.

Welfare Facilities.

All new vehicles of the larger type are equipped with washing facilities with hot water available. This policy is being pursued in spite of the fact that little use is made of the amenity.

Sanitary conveniences and washing facilities are also available at the Greno Crescent Depot. The provision of clothes drying facilities in the Depot is under consideration.

Protective clothing in the form of overalls, overcoats and gloves is provided for all personnel and gum boots are supplied to operatives who are required to work on privy midden emptying.

Costing.

The nett cost of the service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1965, was £43,271.

This figure was £1,774 higher than that for 1964 (£41,497).

The increase arose basically on account of higher wages and the purchase of equipment for the introduction of the paper-sack pilot scheme at Chapeltown.

The estimated weight of refuse collected during the year was 15,750 tons. This is an estimated figure only and statistics prepared on tonnage collected should therefore be accepted with reserve.

Utilising a population figure of 51,150, the number of premises served as 15,802, and the income from a penny rate as £6,729.13s. 1d. the costing figures for 1965 compared with those from 1960 onwards are set out in the following table:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costs.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960
Acreage of District	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated population	51150	50720	50390	50050	49640	48650
No. of houses receiving a Service	15802	15440	15277	15078	14950	14760
Rateable Value of District	£1646114	£1621251	£576945	£555104	£548491	£548193
Product of a Penny Rate	£6729.13. 1	£6626. 6. 4	£2363. 0. 0	£2264. 4. 4	£2216.10. 5	£2117.18. 0
Nett Cost of collection and disposal	£43271.0. 0	£41497	£43029	£39575.5.10	£31915.13.2	£30114. 9. 1
Nett Cost equivalent Rate in pound	6.43d.	6.25d.	18.21d.	17.47d.	14.39d.	14.22d.
Estimated annual yield of refuse.	15,750 tons	15750 tons	15750 tons	15750 tons	16000 tons	16000 tons
Yield per 1000 population per day	16.88 cwts.	16.96 cwts.	17.126 cwts.	17.26 cwts.	17.73 cwts.	18.02 cwts.
Cost per 1000 population per annum	£845.18.0	£817.14. 0	£853.18.0	£791.10.0	£645. 0. 0	£619.0. 0
Cost per head per annum	16s. 11d.	16s. 4½d.	17s. 2d.	15s. 10d.	12.10¾d.	12s. 4½d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum	£2738.6.0.	£2677.0.0	£2810.0.0	£2638.7.0	£2134.16.6	£2042.14. 3
Cost per house per annum	£2.14. 9.	£2.12.10	£2.16.2½	£2.12. 9	£2. 2. 8d.	£2. 0. 9½
Cost per ton	£2. 7. 11	£2. 7. 0	£2. 7. 0	£2. 7. 0	£2. 7. 0	£2. 7. 0

It should be noted that a new system of costing the service was introduced in 1962 and that new property valuations were first used for costing purposes in 1964. These factors account for the substantial changes in the "Nett cost equivalent rate in the pound" column between 1961/62 and 1963/64.

Salvage of Waste.

During the year, a total of $208\frac{1}{2}$ tons of waste paper was collected, baled and disposed of representing an average collection of 4 tons per week. This figure shows a substantial reduction on those for 1964 ($287\frac{1}{2}$ tons) and 1963 (307 tons).

Other items salvaged were textiles and ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

The total weight of all materials salvaged was 226 tons valued at £1,994 compared with 310 tons and £2,327 in 1964. Fuller details of comparison between the two years are given in the following table:-

Commodity	Salvage Statistics 1965.						Salvage Statistics 1964.					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d
Paper (Coun. Coll.)	208	10	2	1575.	18.	6	287	10	2	1749.	11.	11
Scrap (Ferrous)	6	0	0	9.	0.	0	9	0	2	47.	14.	6
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	1	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$	206.	12.	7	2	13	$2\frac{3}{4}$	284.	6.	2
Rags	10	0	0	203.	1.	9	10	18	3	245.	6.	3
TOTALS	226	8	$3\frac{1}{2}$	1994.	12.	10	310	3	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2326.	18.	10

Waste paper and textiles are baled by ashbinmen working overtime at the Greno Crescent Depot.

The labour cost for the year for this work was £528.13s. 1d. Other items of expenditure such as baling wire, baler repairs, etc., amounted to £83.18.10d. The total cost per ton for paper baling was therefore approximately 58s. 10d. The basic deduction for baling for bonus calculation purposes is £3 per ton.

Bonus payments amounting to £692.11s. 0d. were made to participating personnel in two instalments paid at Whitsuntide and Christmas. The

total amount paid to each participant with a full period of service was £15, equivalent to a weekly bonus payment of 5s. 9d.

The total amount paid for baling, miscellaneous materials and bonus was £1,305. 2s. 11d. leaving a surplus of £689.10s. 0d. When an allocation of wages on-costs and administration expenses based on the financial year ending 31st March, 1966 are deducted the nett surplus is reduced to approximately £270.

Financially, the salvage section of refuse disposal can therefore be accepted as showing an income balance over all appropriate expenditure.

An advantage of disposing of refuse commercially which is not reflected in the balance sheet is the tipping space saved.

The full picture in relation to salvage of waste since its inception in 1939 as a war-time measure is given in the following table:-

INCOME					EXPENDITURE			
Commodity	Quantity Sold			Amount received	Source			
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs					
Paper	4880	10	1½	32949 19 1	Wages	23470	11	8
Paper (Carton recovery)		2	2	1 2 -	Materials	1719	11	8
Scrap (Ferrous)	324	1	3	1397 7 0½	Machinery	203	3	11
Scrap (Non-Ferrous)	28	15	2¼	2363 16 1	Publicity	109	8	3
Tins (Loose)	354	13	3	907 2 3½	Transport	1	9	6
Rags	180	7	2¾	2911 4 2	Rentals and Rates	79	11	3
Bones	61	12	3½	267 7 8	Insurance	5	1	1
Bottles, Jars and Gullett	34	19	2¼	216 12 5	Total	25588	17	4
Rubber	9	13	1	24 3 2	Balance	15541	5	6
Twine		10	0¾	2 10 11				
Board of Trade Grant	-	-	-	88 18 0				
GRAND TOTALS:	5875	7	2	41130 2 10		41130	2	10

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council have continued to secure the replacement of defective dustbins by service of notice under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

During the year, 106 notices were served and there were 6 replacements outstanding at the year end.

There were no appeals against notices and it was not necessary to take Court action.

The Council maintain a stock of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cu.ft. B.S.S. pattern bins for supply to Council houses and these are made available to private owners on a rechargeable basis. With the introduction of the paper sack system of refuse storage, large numbers of serviceable bins have been withdrawn from use. These have now been made available for sale at a reduced price as an alternative to new bins. The number of bins supplied to private houses was 279 (216 new and 63 second-hand).

The number of bins supplied to Council houses during the year was 162 (61 new and 101 second hand).

Complaints of defective bins received in respect of houses owned by Sheffield Corporation are taken up with that authority's Housing Manager. The number of Corporation houses involved during the year was 190. The number of bins not supplied at the year end was 43.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

The number of privies in use in the district at the end of 1964 was reduced by 4 in 1965. This represents slow progress, but in view of the difficulties involved any reduction in the number of these insanitary conveniences is welcome. No privy conversions as such were completed during the year. One privy was abolished in connection with an improvement grant scheme and the other three as a result of slum clearance action.

The number of privies and pails in use in the district at the year end was 674. The distribution of these conveniences is set out in the table on page 54 of the Report.

The possible means of substantially reducing this number appear to me to be as follows:-

- (a) To sewer the populated parts of the district not already sewered so that formal action can be taken to require abolition,
- or
- (b) To persuade owners of property outside the areas likely to justify expenditure on sewerage and sewage disposal plant to take advantage of improvement grant schemes and instal small domestic disposal systems.

There are no privies at present in use which can be abolished by statutory action under the Public Health Acts.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 15,802. This figure shows a nett increase of 362 over the 1964 figure of 15,440.

The number of new dwellings completed during the year was 396 and the number demolished or otherwise put out of use was 34. Tabulated details are as follows:-

New dwellings built by Wortley R.D.C.	62
New dwellings built by private enterprise	324
Additional houses provided otherwise	10
	<hr/>
Total additional houses	396
Dwellings demolished or put out of use	34
	<hr/>
Nett Increase	362
Total houses at 31st December, 1964	15,440
	<hr/>
Total houses at 31st December, 1965	15,802
	<hr/>

The 62 houses built by the Council include 36 flats and 10 bed sitting rooms (John Trickett House). The dwellings were located as follows:-

District	Houses	Flats	Bungalows	Bed sitting rooms.	Total.
Chapelton	6	36	-	10	52
Wharncliffe Side	10	-	-	-	10
TOTALS	16	36	-	10	62

The dwellings built by private enterprise during the year are localised as follows:-

<u>District.</u>	<u>No. of Houses Built.</u>
Chapelton	66
Ecclesfield	143
High Green	1
Grenoside	59
Wortley	3
Stannington	36
Oughtibridge	3
Wharncliffe Side	3
Worrall	3
Loxley	7
	<hr/>
Total:	324
	<hr/>

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District	New Dwellings 1965		Additional Houses Due to Conversions etc.	Total Additional Houses	Houses Put Out of Use	Nett Increase or Decrease
	Wortley R.D.C.	Private Enterprise.				
Ecclesfield	-	143	-	143	3	140
Chapelton	52	66	6	124	13	111
High Green	-	1	-	1	5	- 4
Grenoside	-	59	-	59	1	58
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	-	1	- 1
Worrall	-	3	2	5	-	5
Oughtibridge	-	3	-	3	3	-
Wharncliffe Side	10	3	-	13	-	13
Loxley	-	7	-	7	-	7
Stannington	-	36	2	38	3	35
High Bradfield	-	-	-	-	1	- 1
Midhope	-	-	-	-	1	- 1
Tankersley	-	-	-	-	3	- 3
Wortley	-	3	-	3	-	3
TOTALS	62	324	10	396	34	362

Sheffield Corporation own 3,234 estate dwellings within the District and the Ward distribution is as follows:-

Ward	Total Number of Dwellings.
Ecclesfield	907
Colley	1,952
Grenoside	375
TOTAL	3,234

During the 45 year period since 1920, this Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 3,684 dwellings of the following types:-

Permanent Estate Houses	3,289
Bed sitting rooms (John Trickett House)	10
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	78
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill	99
Dwellings acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	1
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, High Green and Worrall, now either demolished or disused as dwellings	188
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalow demolished for flat development at Chapeltown	1
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	<u>3,684</u>

The Council also control miscellaneous dwellings at e.g. Sewage Works, Glen Howe Park, the Council Offices and on land acquired for housing and other purposes.

During the same 45 year period, private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 4,400 houses in the district.

An overall picture of development during the period under review is illustrated by the following table:-

Locality	Houses erected by				Total built since 1920	Total Houses in Locality	Percentage of Total Built since 1920
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise			
	Permanent	Temporary					
<u>EGCLESFIELD PARISH</u>							
Ecclesfield	462	19	907	801	2,189	2,782	78
Colley	-	-	1,952	6	1,958	1,958	100
Chapelton and High Green	1,066	23	-	1,023	2,734	4,450	61
Grenoside	523	99	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	252	-	375	886	1,513	1,822	83
	-	-	-	9	9	149	6
<u>BRADFELD PARISH</u>							
Oughtibridge	224	-	-	312	536	872	61
Worrall	58	-	-	223	281	403	69
Stannington	222	20	-	741	983	1,238	79
Loxley	112	10	-	120	242	429	56
Dungworth	20	-	-	9	29	128	22
Wadsley	-	-	-	7	7	42	16
Wharnccliffe Side	130	-	-	88	218	367	59
Other Parts of Parish	-	-	-	46	46	331	13
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH</u>							
	236	6	-	102	344	626	54
<u>WORTLEY PARISH</u>							
	12	-	-	27	39	205	19
TOTALS:	3,317	177	3,234	4,400	11,128	15,802	70

Slum Clearance.

General.

The Council's present long term slum clearance programme originated in 1955 and 1965 therefore represented the eleventh phase. The original target was 50 houses per annum.

At the end of 1964 the number dealt with was 451 and during 1965 representations were made in respect of 20 privately owned houses raising the total dealt with to 471. The programme is therefore behind schedule.

It is confidently anticipated that the position will be substantially retrieved during 1966.

Action by Demolition Orders, etc.

Fourteen houses were represented in 1965 with a view to action by demolition order procedure and in 13 cases the matter had not been determined at the year end. The houses dealt with were located as follows:-

Locality	Private	Council	Total	How dealt with
Grenoside	4	-	4	Not determined.
High Green	8	-	8	Not determined.
Tankersley	2	-	2	Undertaking given in respect of 1 house.
TOTALS	14	-	14	

Further steps taken during the year in respect of properties represented other than by clearance procedure prior to 1965 where action was unresolved at the end of 1964 were as follows:-

Oughtibridge - Old School House.

Closing Order made.

Grenoside - Intake Cottage.

Works carried out and
Undertaking cancelled.

Negotiations were still in progress at the year end in respect of the following properties:-

Grenoside - 7-13 Wood End

Occupiers of No. 13 re-housed
by the Council and Undertaking
given by owner not to re-let
as an interim measure.

Action by Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Order.

Six houses at Grenoside (Area Ref. No. 46) were dealt with by Clearance Area and Compulsory Purchase Order procedure during the year. (Further details are given in the table on page 71).

The following information is incorporated in the Report in order to maintain a complete record of action by Clearance Area procedure since the present long-term slum clearance programme originated.

The total number of areas represented to date is - 46

The number of Areas which have been fully dealt
with is - 35

Summarised information in relation to the areas dealt with is as follows:-

<u>Locality</u>	<u>No. of Areas.</u>	<u>No. of Houses dealt with.</u>
Ecclesfield	8	45
Chapelton	5	43
High Green	2	6
Grenoside	11	38
Thorpe Hesley	1	9
Tankersley	5	40
Oughtibridge	3	38
	<u>35</u>	<u>219</u>

Tabulated details of the 11 areas where action had not been finalised up to the end of 1965 are as follows:-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
33	High Green (Piece End No.1) Clearance Order	1958	3	Confirmed Purchase by Council partially completed.
34	High Green (Piece End No.2) Clearance Order.	1958	4	Not confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in progress.
35	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order.	1958	6	Confirmed Purchase by Council partially completed.
39	Stannington (Stannington Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1962	5	Confirmed* by Minister. Purchased by Council.
40	Stannington (Uppergate Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1962	3	Confirmed by Minister. Purchased by Council.
41	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	13	Confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in progress.
42	Chapelton (Chapel Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	12	Confirmed by Minister. Purchased by Council.
43	Charlton Brook (Stanley Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	6	Confirmed by Minister. Purchase by Council in Progress.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order	Year	No. of Houses Involved.	Result
44	Chapeltown (Burncross Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	8	Confirmed by Minister. Purchased by Council.
45	Grenoside (Wheel Lane) Clearance Area.	1963	2	Order submitted to Minister. To be purchased by Agreement.
46	Grenoside (Norfolk Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1965	6	Order submitted to Minister.

* Confirmed with slight modification.

Clearance Areas Refs. 43 and 44 each include one house previously dealt with by individual order and vacant at the time the Clearance Order was made.

During the period 1955/65, 351 families have been rehoused by the Council from slum properties, 14 of these families being re-housed in 1965.

Improvement Grant Action.

There are two types of improvement grant available to property owners which are referred to hereunder as "standard grants" and "discretionary grants".

Standard grants are mandatory subject to conditions and are intended to apply to the provision of modern amenities to otherwise sound houses having a minimum "life" of 15 years. The maximum grant in these cases is normally £155 per house but this may be increased to £350 per house if sewage disposal plant or extensions to buildings are a necessary prerequisite to the provision of standard amenities.

Discretionary grants are as the name implies given at the discretion of the local authority in connection with the conversion of buildings to housing units or to the provision of modern amenities in houses which also require improvements in natural lighting and ventilation, elimination of dampness, etc., and/or the provision of basic services. The maximum grant in this case is £400 per unit of accommodation produced and the anticipated minimum "life" is expected to be 30 years.

Standard Grants.

The number of applications for standard grants received during the year was 86 involving 114 houses.

Four of these applications were in respect of 4 cottages at Wortley which had been the subject of previous applications in 1964. The applications were renewed because of the more favourable provisions embodied in the Housing Act, 1964, which became operative after the original applications had been submitted.

The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Decision.	Number of Applications	Applicant	
		Owner	Owner/Occupier
Approved	78 *	25 (53 houses)	53
Refused	4	1	3
Withdrawn	1	1	-
Not determined	2	-	2
Changed to Discretionary Grant	1	1	-
TOTALS	86	28	58

* Includes 1 application for improvement to the "reduced standard".

One of the approved applications was from the National Coal Board in respect of 24 houses at New Street, High Green .

Of the 86 applications submitted in 1965, 24 involving 25 houses were completed during the year. A further 25 schemes involving 57 houses approved in 1962(1), 1963(5), and 1964(19) were also completed in 1965.

Two applications not determined in 1964 received further consideration in 1965, one was approved but the other made no tangible progress.

The total amount of grant paid in respect of the 49 schemes completed was £9,737. 6s. 7d. Individual grants varied from £18 to

£271.15s. Od. the average being approximately £119.

The number of applications received showed a slight increase on the previous highest figure. Progressive details of applications received are as follows:-

1960 (46), 1961 (38), 1962 (54), 1963 (70), 1964 (81),
1965 (86).

The applications were dealt with expeditiously.

The Council have agreed under the provisions of Section 96, Housing Act, 1964, to contribute towards the provision of separate water supply pipes where these are required in connection with grant works. During the year, twelve such grants were made varying from £7.10s. Od. to £20 per house and involving a total payment of £152.

Discretionary Grants.

The number of applications received for discretionary grants was 20 in respect of 21 houses. The figures for 1964 were 17 and 17 respectively.

The applications received were dealt with as follows:-

Decision.	Number of Applications.	Applicant	
		Owner	Owner/Occupier
Approved	16	3 (4 houses)	13
Refused	-	-	-
Deferred	2	1	1
Not determined	2	1	1
TOTALS	20	5	15

The number of schemes approved in 1965 which were also completed before the year end was 4.

The number of applications received prior to 1965 and completed during the year was 6.

The 4 applications not determined at the end of 1964 were all approved in 1965.

The total amount paid in grant in respect of the 10 schemes completed during the year was £3,044.10s.0d., the grants ranging from £226 to £400 per house. The average grant was £304.

Loans for the Acquisition of Houses.

34 applications were received during the year for advances for the purpose of constructing or acquiring houses. The amount advanced was £36,599.

Repair, etc., of Dwellings under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

In addition to slum clearance and works of improvement to dwellings in the district, action has also been taken in respect of the elimination of defects rendering houses unfit or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants by utilising the appropriate provisions of the above Acts. Details are set out below:-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

A.	(i) Total dwellings inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	51
	(ii) Number of inspections for the purpose	156
B.	<u>Number of Dwellinghouses needing further action.</u>	
	(i) Number considered to be unfit	20
	(ii) Number considered to be not fit in all respects (excluding those in B(i))	31

2. Remedy of defects without serving formal notices.

Number of dwellings made fit by informal action	17
Number of dwellings made fit by formal action	1
Number of dwellings where defects were not remedied by the year end	13

It was not necessary for the Council to carry out any works in default of the owners.

The above figures relate to works of repair only. Other action taken in respect of nuisances occurring in connection with dwelling-houses is dealt with later in the Report.

Overcrowding.

There was no case of statutory overcrowding recorded in the district at the year end.

Repairs under the Rent Act, 1957.

Repairs which do not come within the scope of the Public Health and Housing Acts, e.g. painting, defective boundary walls and fencing, etc., may be dealt with by action under the above Act. The initiative in these cases is with the tenant. One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. The owner gave an Undertaking to carry out the works and it was not necessary to issue a Certificate of Disrepair.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of caravan sites in use in the district at the year end was 29 and the total number of dwellings on the sites was 115.

Details are set out on the following table:-

Parish	Situation	No. of Sites	Type of Site		No. of Dwell- ings.	Type of Dwellings		
			Res.	Rec.		Trailer	Vans etc.	Huts
Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Chapeltown	2	2	-	6	6	-	-
	High Green	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley	2	2	-	8	8	-	-
	Grenoside	4	4	-	31	31	-	-
	Totals	11	11	-	49	49	-	-
Bradfield	Upper Midhope	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows	3	1	2	4	2	1	1
	Bradfield	2	-	2	5	-	1	4
	Worrall	1	1	-	8	8	-	-
	Loxley	2	2	-	3	3	-	-
	Stannington	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Dungworth	3	-	3	33	2	-	31
	Oughtibridge	3	3	-	6	6	-	-
	Folderings and Bent Hills	2	-	2	5	-	1	4
	Totals	18	8	10	66	22	3	41
	GRAND TOTALS	29	19	10	115	71	3	41

During the year, planning applications were received for the use of 2 new sites both of which were approved conditionally. Each application was in respect of 1 dwelling.

Complaints were received, particularly in the Westwood part of the district, in respect of nuisances arising from unauthorised use of land by collections of mobile scrap dealers etc. The principal difficulties encountered in dealing with this problem are:-

- (a) The individual caravan owners using the sites stay for a limited period only so that statutory action cannot be completed before they move and make way for a new influx.
- (b) The owners of the land do not give permission for the land to be used for the purpose. The erection of physical obstacles such as fencing etc. would be very expensive because the land is often intersected by public footpaths and bridlepaths.

and

- (c) When clearance of one site is finally effected, the problem is transferred to other land.

Sporadic cases of use of land for odd caravans without approval occurred during the year. Suitable action was taken in these cases.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

During the year 313 visits were made to 299 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections made was considerably higher than the figure for 1964 (198). This increase was largely due to routine inspections of furniture, etc., carried out in connection with the letting of new Council houses. The number of premises found to be infested and treated by the Council's operative was slightly higher than the figure for 1964.

Insects dealt with included bed-bugs, cockroaches, clover mite, crickets, wasps, flies, fleas and spider beetles.

Further details are given in the following table:-

Ward	Premises Inspected		Total Visits		Premises found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In-sects	Council	Private
Chapelton	58	23	59	26	1	1	5	7	-
High Green	51	10	52	10	-	4	4	8	-
Ecclesfield	17	22	17	27	-	-	6	7	-
Colley	-	29	-	29	-	-	18	18	-
Grenoside	8	3	8	3	-	-	3	3	-
Thorpe									
Hesley	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Tankersley	8	4	9	4	-	-	1	1	-
Wortley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Westnall	26	16	28	17	-	-	6	6	-
Stannington	9	8	9	8	-	-	2	2	-
Loxley	2	3	2	3	-	1	1	2	-
TOTALS	179	120	184	129	1	6	46	54	-

16 requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspections of furniture in houses within this District prior to mutual exchanges involving their houses. A joint system of inspection and treatment of Sheffield Corporation houses within this District has been agreed with the Sheffield Housing and Health Departments.

The range of insecticides available is adequate for effective and economical treatment. Clover mites present the most difficult extermination problem as they are resistant to most of the insecticides lethal to other pests.

The disinfection work has been carried out most effectively by the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

The Council offer a free rodent control service to all types of properties in the district.

A total of 1,163 visits has been made during the year specifically in connection with the detection and destruction of rats and mice.

Details of these inspections are as follows:-

Ward.	No. of Premises Visited.	No. of Visits.	No. of Premises Treated.	No. of Treatments
Chapelton	83	291	73	83
High Green	26	66	24	32
Ecclesfield	37	132	31	43
Colley	30	89	25	26
Grenoside	24	93	23	30
Thorpe Hesley	7	16	5	5
Tankersley	15	34	10	12
Wortley	18	60	14	17
Westnall	55	236	48	62
Stannington	25	83	19	23
Loxley	10	63	8	16
TOTALS	330	1,163	280	349

The number of treatments carried out shows little variation from the figure for 1964.

During one or two peak periods there was some delay in dealing with complaints but generally speaking the service has been well maintained.

A copy of the annual report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for 1965 is set out overleaf:-

		Type of Property				Agri- cult- ural.
		Non-Agricultural			Total of Cols. (1), (2), and (3)	
		Local Author- ity (1)	Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses) (2)	All Other (including Business Premises) (3)		(5)
1.	No. of properties in Local Authority's District	28	14,750	2,358	17,136	281
2.	Total No. of properties in- spected as a result of notification.	-	220	33	253	24
3.	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	172	23	195	24
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	48	10	58	-
4.	Total No. of properties in- spected in the course of survey under the Act.	28	-	-	28	25
5.	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	(a) Rats (Major	3	-	-	3	-
	(Minor	6	-	-	6	-
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Total No. of properties other- wise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.	-	299	215	514	35
7.	No. of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	-	-	-	2
	(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
	(Minor	-	3	5	8	-
8.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	341	816	387	1,544	134
9.	No. of infested properties treated by the L.A.	9	223	38	270	26
10.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	13	258	50	317	32
11.	No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-	-
12.	No. of cases in which default action taken following issue of notice under Section 4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
13.	Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
14.	No. of "Block" control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

No sewer treatment was carried out during the year but arrangements were made for a comprehensive treatment early in 1966.

The Rodent Operative has carried out his work courteously and efficiently.

Exchanges of information and discussion of new techniques have continued during the year through the operation of a liaison Committee. Subjects discussed at the Committee have extended beyond rodent control to problems arising relating to the value and usage of insecticides, and the control of house sparrows and feral pigeons.

In view of this widening of the scope of the Committee, a change of name to The Yorkshire (West Riding) Area Liaison Committee on Pests Control No. 5 was introduced during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year visits were made in connection with 13 cases of scarlet fever and 14 cases of suspected food poisoning and other intestinal infections. Arrangements were also made for the collection and transport of specimens arising from suspected cases of intestinal infections occurring in various parts of the district.

Arrangements were made for the transport of bedding, etc., from a house at Stannington to the Sheffield Disinfecting Station for treatment for scabies infestation.

Any local disinfection required was carried out by the Rodent and General Operative.

NUISANCES.

The number of visits made to premises during the year in connection with the detection and abatement of nuisances was 420. This figure does not include visits where housing repairs under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, were involved as these were included in the Housing Section of the Report.

The number of nuisances arising during 1965 was 101 and there were 7 outstanding from 1964. There were 9 nuisances not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows:-

Choked and/or Defective Drains	-	87
Defective Sanitary Conveniences	-	8
Overflowing Cesspools, etc.	-	1
Miscellaneous	-	<u>5</u>
		<u>101</u>

There were 19 informal notices and 4 statutory notices served during the year and 7 informal notices were outstanding from 1964. At the year end 20 informal and 4 statutory notices had been complied with.

Drainage works involving 4 houses were carried out by the Council in default of the owners.

The Council operate a drain cleansing service at a nominal charge of 7s. 6d. per job. Choked drainings at 77 private dwellings were dealt with on this basis. The Council's operative also dealt with chokages at public conveniences on 16 occasions.

AIR POLLUTION.

Measurement

Three atmospheric pollution recording stations have operated during the year. They are located as follows:-

- (1) Hallwood Hospital - Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Gauge.
- (2) Council Offices - Combined smoke and volumetric SO₂ recorder.
- (3) Oughtibridge Junior School - Combined Smoke and volumetric SO₂ recorder.

The instruments at Hallwood Hospital have been in continuous use for 14 years and the recordings for the period are incorporated in the next table.

The instrument at the Council Offices was originally established in 1952 as a smoke filter only but was modified to give SO₂ readings by the volumetric method in 1962.

The Oughtibridge station was set up in 1962 and is operated with the assistance of the Headmaster and senior scholars at the school.

The Deposit Gauge measures pollution of the atmosphere by heavy particulate matter which is collected in a glass bowl exposed in an open situation. The bowl contents are washed by rain into a polythene

bottle which is sent monthly for analysis of the contents.

The lead peroxide gauge measures sulphur-di-oxide in the atmosphere by chemical changes occurring to an exposed area of lead peroxide mounted on a ceramic "candle".

Both the above instruments have now been discarded for national pollution recording purposes but are useful for detecting long term changes in the atmospheric conditions on a particular site.

In view of the long period during which the apparatus has been established at Hallwood the gauges are being retained in use.

The combined smoke filter/SO₂ volumetric instruments are now in general use as standard equipment for national measurements of air pollution.

The figures given in the following table indicate the month by month variations for 1965 and give annual figures for the various instruments from the year of installation.

	Smoke and Grit			Sulphur-di-Oxide		
	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Deposit Gauge Tons Pr Sq. Mile.	Vol. SO ₂ Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Vol. SO ₂ Microgrms Pr Cu.M.	Lead Peroxide Gauge.
	1.	2.		1.	2.	
January	95	69	15.08	119	106	1.40
February	108	67	5.94	116	113	1.02
March	92	85	15.15	143	122	1.34
April	74	57	12.34	112	92	0.92
May	39	32	7.41	76	69	0.53
June	34	32	15.11	70	58	0.75
July	31	30	11.54	57	50	0.58
August	26	-	20.48	56	-	0.39
September	57	-	10.68	79	-	1.12
October	58	-	8.57	104	-	0.77
November	36	40	18.88	80	66	1.76
December	44	21	18.48	79	45	0.97
Full year:-						
1965	57.83	48.11*	159.66	90.91	80.1*	0.963
1964	92.08	61.83	134.37	128.58	78.25	1.012
1963	95.0	62.6	131.30	134.75	114.67	0.838
1962	92.7	72.0 7	148.07	139.4 7	104.8 7	1.11
1961	95.4	-	101.01	-	-	0.916
1960	117.5	-	107.48	-	-	1.08
1959	122.5	-	102.21	-	-	1.146
1958	143.5	-	138.35	-	-	0.79
1957	213.7	-	114.48	-	-	0.92
1956	186.0	-	131.16	-	-	0.98
1955	144.0	-	129.93	-	-	1.25
1954	105.0	-	117.79	-	-	0.87
1953	110.0	-	88.51	-	-	0.71
1952	119.0	-	113.69	-	-	0.79

Notes:- Smoke Filter No.1 sited at Council Offices, Grenoside.
Smoke Filter No.2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School.
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No.1 sited at Grenoside
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No.2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Lead peroxide gauge readings are expressed in milligrams of Sulphur tri-oxide per 100 sq.cms. per day.

* Average over period of 9 months, apparatus dismantled for 3 months due to redecoration of school.

~~7~~ 5 month readings only.

Smoke Control Areas.

There were 6 smoke control areas in existence at the year end. Details revised to the end of 1965 are as follows:-

1. Chapelton (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958, covering an area of 23 acres with 288 Council houses erected thereon and in operation since 1st September, 1959.
2. Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959, covering an area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres with an increasing number of properties erected thereon amounting to 195 at the year end. This area consists predominantly of private development and will ultimately consist of approximately 200 dwellings. The order became operative on 1st August, 1960.
3. Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959, covering virtually the whole of the village of Oughtibridge, 300 acres in extent with 778 premises, including industrial establishments. The Order became operative on the 1st September, 1961.
4. Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960, covering an area of approximately 112 acres, with continuing private housing development amounting at the year end to 349 dwellings. The Order became operative on 1st November, 1961. The area adjoins the Burncross Area (No.1 above).
5. Wharnccliffe Side Smoke Control Order, 1963, covering an area of approximately 177 acres, with Council and private development amounting to 341 dwellings and 12 non-domestic premises. The date of operation was originally confirmed to come into effect from 1st October, 1964, but the operation of the Order was suspended to 1st August, 1965.
6. Worrall Smoke Control Order, 1963, covering an area of approximately 141 acres with Council and private development comprising 351 dwellings and in addition 22 non-domestic premises. Similar arrangements to Area No. 5 regarding date of operation apply in this case.

Further steps were taken to complete smoke control in the part of the Don Valley lying within the rural district by dealing with the Wadsley and Middlewood areas. The Middlewood and Wadsley Smoke Control Order was prepared towards the year end and was actually submitted to the Minister in February, 1966. The acreage covered is 203 acres and the number of dwellings and other premises are 144 and 7 respectively. The area includes the Middlewood and Wharnccliffe Hospitals and 42 houses administered by the Regional Hospital Board which are classed as Crown Property and are not therefore controlled by the Order. The necessary adaptations to the fuel burning appliances will however be carried out by the Board.

The present position in relation to smoke control by the establishment of smoke control areas including the above area is summarised as follows:-

No.	Area	Acreage	No. of Houses
1	Chapelton (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958.	23	288
2	Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959.	24½	195
3	Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959	300	746
4	Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960	112	349
5	Wharnccliffe Side Smoke Control Order, 1963.	177	341
6	Worrall Smoke Control Order, 1963.	141	351
7	Middlewood and Wadsley Smoke Control Order, 1966	203	144
	Totals	980½	2414
	District Totals	48697	15802
	Percentage covered	2%	15.3%

Industrial Air Pollution.

Three applications were received during the year for approval of the installation and erection of furnaces and chimneys, under the provisions of Sections 3 and 10, Clean Air Act, 1956. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Section	Applicant	Site	Installation	Decision
10	Pashler & Partners, Leeds.	New Fire Station, High Green.	Furnace and Chimney	Approved
10	Thos. Wragg & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd.	Storrs Fire- clay Works, Loxley	Chimney	Approved
3(2)	Steetley Refractory Brick Co., Ltd.	Top Brick Yard, Oughtibridge	Furnace and Chimney	Approved

Apart from seven industrial establishments presenting special air pollution problems, all other factories in the district come within the direct control of the Council for smoke control purposes.

The exempted premises are as follows:-

Smithy Wood Coking Plant (1)
Brickworks at Oughtibridge (1), Loxley (3) and Stannington (1).
Steel furnace at Chapelton (1)

These processes are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate.

Observations were carried out on factory chimneys on 18 occasions during the year. There were no observed contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations 1958.

The general position in the district relating to industrial air pollution by dark smoke is satisfactory but improved techniques for reducing other polluting emissions from brickworks, cupolas, and the coking plant at Smithy Wood, at reasonable cost would be welcomed.

Work has been carried out in the Loxley Valley with the co-operation of scientists from the Warren Springs Laboratory of the Ministry of Technology in an attempt to remove sulphur trioxide from brick kiln effluent by the use of the Reinluft process (active carbon). The latest reports on the pilot plant indicate that although the formation of the familiar acid mist can be prevented, the economic factors are unfavourable to the adoption of the system at present.

Liaison, Consultation and Publicity.

The Council are represented on the following bodies associated with the elimination of air pollution.

1. West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council.
2. National Society for Clean Air - Yorkshire Division.
3. Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Barnsley and District Clean Air Committee on which the Council has been previously represented did not meet during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The number of premises in the district coming within the scope of the Factories Act, 1961 is 122. Further details and location are shown in the following table:-

Location.	Total Factories	Classification.			Trade Classification											
		Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling	Fireclay and Brickworking	Food Preparation	Joinery	Foundries	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers	Vehicle Painting	Coal By-Products & Chemicals	Building & Eng. Works	Others
Ecclesfield	29	27	-	2	3	6	3	-	3	1	2	4	1	-	1	5
Chapelton	28	22	-	6	6	3	-	-	2	1	4	1	-	1	6	4
High Green	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grenoside	13	11	-	2	4	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	2	2
Tankersley	9	8	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Stannington	7	6	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge	18	16	-	2	2	3	4	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	4
Loxley	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bradfield	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	122	108	-	14	21	18	10	7	8	8	6	7	4	1	12	19

The number of visits made to factories was 62. It was necessary to take action in respect of unsatisfactory conveniences in 2 factories. The necessary works had been completed at the year end.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

The Minister of Health has requested that certain tabulated information relating to factory inspections should be incorporated in the Medical Officer of Health's Report. In order to comply with this request, the information is set out in the annex at the end of the report.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

This Act came into operation in 1964. The Council's administrative responsibilities under the Act do not include factory offices, local authority offices, schools, etc. Small shop businesses where persons outside the owners family are not employed for more than 21 hours per week are not covered by the Act.

During 1965, 17 additional premises comprising 2 offices and 15 retail shops were registered for the first time bringing the total at the year end to 162 employing 706 persons.

Further details are as follows:-

Class of Premises.	No. of Premises.	% of Total.	No. of Persons Employed.
Offices	19	11.7	122
Retail Shops	114	70	401
Wholesale Shops, etc.	3	2.3	33
Catering Establishments	26	16	150
TOTALS	162	100	706

Of the total of 706 persons employed, 471 were females and 235 males representing a proportion of 2 females to 1 male.

The registered premises are basically small with few employees, the average number being 4.35 per establishment. The largest number employed in any one establishment was 25.

The premises generally are reasonably satisfactory and whilst remedial works will be required in some cases there is no indication

that any serious problems such as overcrowding, etc., exist to any substantial degree.

Action during the year has been mainly concerned with checking registrations against the number of premises expected to be registerable with the Council and 107 visits were made by the public health inspectors for this and other purposes of the Act.

Accidents.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 4. There were no fatal accidents.

The number of reports investigated was 3 and in one case recommendations were made regarding safety measures. The necessary works were carried out expeditiously and satisfactorily.

Lighting.

At the request of the Minister, special lighting measurements were carried out in a small selection of registered premises during the last two months of the year. The standards in the newer offices and shops are generally better than those in the older premises and in the shops the highest standard of lighting is in the selling area. Insufficient information had been obtained at the year end to justify fixing recommended minimum standards.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Seven applications for licences under the provisions of the above Act were received during the year and all were granted subject to compliance with prescribed conditions. The necessary works were completed during the year.

Swimming Baths.

Three samples of swimming bath water were taken from the Chapeltown Bath during the year for bacteriological examination and chlorine and acidity assessment.

All the samples were fully satisfactory.

The Bath Water is taken from the Sheffield Corporation main and the filtration plant operates on a four hour cycle.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION

Milk.

The Council's administrative responsibilities in relation to milk are limited to control of distribution, storage in dairies not associated with dairy farms, infectious diseases in relation to the handling of milk, and infection of milk by diseases transmissible from cows to human beings. Control of production is a Ministry responsibility and licensing to sell milk under "Special Designations" is dealt with either by the County Council or by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The number of milk distributors registered by the Council at the end of 1965 was 54.

All milk sold in the district must be covered by one or other of the following designations:-

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| Untreated | - Bottled raw milk produced from tuberculin-tested herds. |
| Pasteurised | - Heat-treated bottled milk produced from tuberculin-tested herds. |
| Sterilised | - Milk from tuberculin-tested herds treated at a higher temperature and for a longer period than pasteurised milk and put into air-tight containers. |
| Ultra Heat Treated | - A new designation introduced in October, 1965, requiring the milk to be heated to a temperature of not less than 270°F. for not less than 1 second and immediately and under aseptic conditions to be put into the sterile containers in which it is to be delivered to the consumer. This milk retains those characteristics of raw milk which are affected by the "sterilisation" process above. |

The introduction of the new Ultra Heat Treatment designation paves the way for a shorter working week for the dairy industry because this milk has a longer shelf "life" without refrigeration and can therefore be delivered at less frequent intervals. The use of the non-returnable milk container is expected to develop with the extended use of this designation.

During the year, visits were made to five farms in the district in connection with the suspension of sale of untreated milk following positive reports of infection of the milk with brucella abortus, the organism associated with Undulant Fever in man. Five first notices and 8 variation notices were served in connection with these cases. The producer-retailers involved co-operated fully and in 2 cases infected cows were isolated and removed from the herd for slaughter.

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered at the year end under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, was 111.

This figure includes 1 manufacturer and 110 retailers. There were no new applications for registration received during the year.

The total number of inspections during the year was 159, this figure includes 49 visits for sampling to the manufacturing establishment referred to above.

The number of ice cream samples taken during the year for methylene blue examination was 74 and the results were as follows:-

Provisional Grading	No. of Samples of Ice Cream.
Grade I	63
Grade II	7
Grade III	3
Grade IV	1

The above grading does not represent a legal standard but the test applied provides a useful indication of the hygienic methods of manufacture. Grade I is the result desired but samples falling within Grades I and II are reasonably satisfactory. Lower grading indicates the need for investigation of the manufacturing and storage equipment and methods employed.

The registered premises were found to be generally satisfactory from the food hygiene viewpoint.

Meat.

The number of slaughterhouses in use in the district is two, one being located at Grenoside and the other at Ecclesfield. Both establishments comply with regulations relating to construction, hygiene and prevention of cruelty.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 13.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 527 and the number of visits for inspection purposes was 170. All animals slaughtered were inspected before leaving the slaughterhouse. The quality of animals slaughtered was excellent.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Number of Slaughterhouses used: 2.			Total number of visits: 170				
Slaughtered and Inspected			Surrendered and Destroyed				
Animal	Number Inspected	Number Diseased		Beast	Sheep	Pig	Calf
Beast	168	6	Carcases (whole)	-	-	-	-
Sheep	229	-	Carcases (part)	-	-	-	-
Pigs	130	1	Heads	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	-	Lungs	-	-	1	-
Pigs killed on private premises.	-	-	Hearts	-	-	1	-
			Livers	6	-	1	-
			Mesenteries	-	-	-	-
			Udders	-	-	-	-
			Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	527	7					73 $\frac{1}{4}$

The 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. of offal found to be diseased was surrendered by the owners and suitable steps were taken for disposal. The figures for the number of animals slaughtered and the weight of offal condemned in 1964 was 519 and 216 lbs. respectively.

Further tabulated information in respect of meat inspection differentiating between tuberculosis, cysticercosis and other diseases in different classes of animals as requested by the Minister is set out overleaf:-

Type of Animal	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	166	2	-	229	130	-
Number Inspected	166	2	-	229	130	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	6	-	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci.	3.6	-	-	-	0.8	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Other Foods.

The number of food shops in the district at the year end was 326.

Localisation and classification of the shops is set out in the following table:-

No.		Name of Shop		Address		Classification	
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	Trade Classification									
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery and Sweets.	Bakehouses	Wet Fish and/or Greengrocery.	Cafes	Hotels and Clubs	Ice Cream (principally)	Total	Ice Cream (subsidiary)
Ecclesfield	11	5	40	2	8	1	14	1	82	29
Chapelton	6	4	38	2	9	1	19	-	79	25
High Green	4	3	20	1	2	1	11	-	42	19
Grenoside	3	1	9	1	1	-	6	-	21	8
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
Ecclesfield Parish	24	13	109	6	20	3	52	1	228	82
Oughtibridge	2	1	12	-	1	-	7	-	23	6
Wharnccliffe Side	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	-	8	3
Worrall	-	-	4	-	1	-	3*	-	8	3
Loxley	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	8	3
Stannington	4	1	9	-	2	1	8	-	25	7
Dungworth										
Hollowmeadows										
Storrs	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	10	2
Rest of Bradfield										
Bradfield Parish	7	3	37	-	5	1	29	-	82	24
Tankersley Parish	1	-	5	-	-	-	4*	-	10	3
Wortley Parish	-	-	2	-	-	-	4*	-	6	1
TOTALS	32	16	153	6	25	4	89	1	326	110

* Including Golf Club.

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction:-

Turkeys	3
Meat	110 lbs.
Tongue	1 tin
Pressed Ham	60 tins
Chopped Pork	135 tins
Jellied Veal	4 tins
Corned Beef	3 tins
Corned Mutton	1 tin
Beef Sausages	1 tin
Tomatoes	4 tins
Carrots	1 tin
Beans	1 tin
Peas	1 tin
Beetroot	1 jar
Cheese	6 lbs.
Rainbow Trout	1 pkt.
Eggs	75
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Coffee	1 jar
Peaches	1 tin
Pineapple	1 tin
Apricots	3 tins
Gooseberries	1 tin
Blackcurrants	1 tin
Chocolate Eclairs	4
Ice Cream	51 boxes.
Ice Cream	3 blocks
Ices & Lollipops	84 doz.
Cinnamon	$2\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Colouring	1 bottle

Five complaints were received from members of the public regarding unsatisfactory food purchases within the district. These complaints were fully investigated and in all cases the explanations offered were accepted.

ANNEX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1965, for the Wortley
Rural District Council in the County of
Yorkshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register. (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	Nil	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	52	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers premises)	14	10	-	-
TOTAL:	122	62	2	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were Instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector. (4)	By H.M. Inspector. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	2	-	2	-

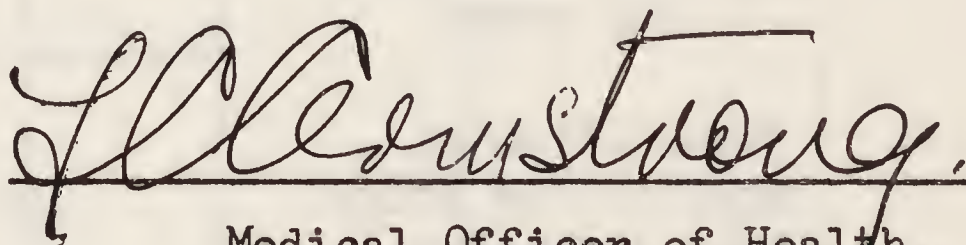
PART VIII OF THE ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work.	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises.	Notices Served	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All out-working premises.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Signature



Medical Officer of Health.

Date: 31st December, 1965.

